CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,274—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th June
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheeler	29th „
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th „
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheeler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA" 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RI-UNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. "PO", (substituted for the S. S. "R. RUBATTINO" which ARRIVED from GENOA on 11th instant are hereby informed that the S. S. "R. RUBATTINO" when near Naples broke her shaft and was disabled for further voyage. Consequently she was obliged to be towed back to Genoa, where her Cargo was transferred to the S. S. "PO" Owing to this the S. S. "R. RUBATTINO" has made the general average. They are, therefore, requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned, sign the Average Bond and pay the deposit of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value of their respective goods before the delivery orders are issued to them.

C. BOGGIANO,
Agent.
15, Elphinstone Circle.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	25	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel,	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculists prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 Annas.
Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE BEST HOUSE
FOR ALL KINDS OF
SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.
BEST ENGLISH MADE GOODS ONLY.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	102 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights	„ 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of Insulators	„ 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	„	3 12	EXTRA	„	3 0
IMPERIAL	„	2 12	IMPERIAL	„	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2 12	FINE	„	2 4
			PRINCESS	„	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RI-UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian s.s. "PO." (substituted for the s.s. "R RUBATTINO") which ARRIVED from GENOA on the 11th instant, are hereby informed, that after her departure from Suez, when near Aden, on the High Seas, it was found that the Cargo in her No. 2 Hold had caught fire, which necessitated her to pour in it a large quantity of water to extinguish the same.

Thus a good deal of Cargo has been burnt, and out of the remaining, very much has been damaged, entailing considerable loss and expenses.

Owing to this she has made the General Average. They are, therefore, requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, sign the Average Bond and pay the deposit of (10) ten per cent on the invoice value of their respective goods before the delivery orders are issued to them.

C. BOGGIANO,
Agent.

15, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL. KHANDALA AND LONAVLA DISCONTINUED.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will not RUN on SATURDAY, the 15th, and MONDAY, the 17th June, 1901, and until further notice.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 11th of June, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY FOR TRAFFIC.

THE following Stations on the Petlad-Cambay Railway, which joins the Gaikwar's Anand-Petlad Railway at Petlad, will be OPENED for all description of COACHING and GOODS TRAFFIC, as also for TELEGRAPH MESSAGES, on and from WEDNESDAY, the 19th June current. The Timings of the Trains will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.				UP TRAINS.			
Stations.		Mixed.	Mixed.	Stations.		Mixed.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
Anand ...	D	8 30	14 20	Cambay...	D	5 0	....
Agas	D	9 4	15 1	Sayama ..	D	5 22	....
Petlad ...	A	9 25	15 23	Tarapur..	D	5 47	....
	D	......	15 32	Nar	D	6 2	....
Nar	D	......	15 55	Petlad ..	A	6 23	....
Tarapur...	D	......	16 11		D	6 32	12 10
Sayama...	D	......	16 35	Agas	D	6 56	12 35
Cambay..	A	......	16 55	Anand ..	A	7 25	13 5

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company's System.

D. ffOLLIOTT POWELL,
Actg. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1901.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1900, at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at the Office of the Company No. 6, Hornby Row, during Office hours, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 1st instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

Bombay, 12th June, 1901.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,900,000
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
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It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London

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THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... ,,	25	Half-yearly .... ,,	30
Quarterly .... ,,	13	Quarterly .... ,,	15
Monthly .... ,,	5	Monthly	6

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Quarterly .... ,,	16	Quarterly .... ,,	18
Monthly .... ,,	6	Monthly............ ,,	6-8

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 3 per line
Second do .... ,, 4½
Third do .... ,, 2½

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... ,,	6	Half-yearly .... ,,	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly .... ,,	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa, Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..........£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Deli (Sumatra), Thaiping.
Singapore, Bangkok, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Foochow.
Manila, Cebu Philippines, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 11.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£ 93 1-2 = plus 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes ....£ 101 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...£108 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.£ 63 5-16 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London .... 27 7-16 = — 1-16
„ New York .... 59 3-4 = — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·22 = — 2
„ New York .... 4·88 1-4 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England 3 1-2 per cent. = unch'gd.
„ Short London Bills... 2 7-8 „ = — 1-4
„ Indian Bank Bills ... 3 1-8 „ = — 1-8
Copper Braziers £80.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 300 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·28	4·27	4·20	3·62	3·62
— 1	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 8,000 bales.
„ last year .... 2,500 „
Exports to Great Britain.......... 1,000 „
„ Continent .... 29,000 „
Mid.-Uplands.......................... 8 5-16 = plus 1-16
Futures, month of Sept. .... 7·23 = „ 9
Do. Do. Dec. .... 7·17 = „ 7

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 43 1-2 = —6d. May-June, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown, 38—3d. June-July Havre, business done easier. Tone easier.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,030,000.

Arrivals.—Bohemia Assyria, Bombay.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 11th June, 1901.

Cotton .... 6,465 bales.
Wheat .... 17,427 cwts.
Linseed .... 7,293 „
Rapeseed .... 12,257 „
Gingellyseed .... 762 „
Poppyseed .... 3,473 „
Groundnuts .... 41 „
Castorseed .... 5,348 „
Rice .... 5,298 „
Myrabollams .... 1,505 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

EXCHANGE.

Pending the allotment of Council Bills we hear of little business passing. There is a fair enquiry for Bank T.T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Bills are offered at 1s. 4 3-32d. but banks refuse to sell or buy at these rates. We quote:—

Bank T. T. ....1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand ....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits 1s. 4 1-8d
Francs 169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong 145 1-2
„ Shanghai 198 1-2
„ Japan 147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 for cash and 95 1-16 for 1st July settlement and closed steady with an advance of one sixteenth in both positions.

SHARES.

This market was partially closed owing to the death of one of the brokers. Petits have improved to 1,765 and Tapti Valley Railway shares have changed hands at 432 1-2 and 435. At the latter rate there were buyers at the close.

BULLION.

No business is reported in silver. The Banks are sellers at our quotations but the bazaar is not buying to-day.

	Rs.	
English bar silver	70-12	ex duty, Ready.
Do.	70-8	1st do. settlement.
Do.	70-10	2nd do.
English bar gold	24-3	ready.
Mint gold	23-10	do.

FREIGHT.

Cotton has been booked for Dunkirk at 17s 6d and for Hamburg at 18s. June, and bonemeal for Hamburg at 17s. 6d. June. For July we hear of no transactions. Buyers are offering 14s. 6d. and sellers are asking 15s. A steamer is reported fixed for June but the terms have not transpired.

SEEDS.

The market is steady and a fair business is reported. Sellers are firm and there is no inclination to part with stocks at any reduction in prices. We quote:—

Linseed Rs. 9-6.
Rapeseed, Brown Rs. 6-4 to 6-6.
Rapeseed Yellow, nominal.
Poppyseed, quiet at Rs. 8-3.
Castorseed, Rs. 32-8 to 32-12.
Wheat is slightly easier at Rs. 4-9-6 for White Delhi,

COTTON.

The renewed rise in New York futures has made dealers firm holders of their stocks and there is no disposition on their part to give way in prices. Export firms have again been in the market and there seems to be a little better enquiry from them. Sales are reported to the extent of about 2,000 bales and rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher then yesterday. Local Mills continue to purchase their daily requirements but there is no better inquiry from them than there has been of late.

OFFICIAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery,
Bengals H. G........	133	139	154	June.
Bilati H. G........	...	150	153	„
„ M. G........	...	155	163	„
Khandesh	150	156	..	„
Khangaum........	159	164	..	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar.	191	...	..	„
Westerns	193	...	..	„
New Crop.				
Bengals............	...	162	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach M. S.........	202	...	..	25th Mar. 1902

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:—

	Amounts. R.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	1,01,313	4	9
H H the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh	5,000	0	0
1st donation from the G I P Ry Employees through A J Garrett	3,000	0	0
H H Vyankatrao Yagirao Bhave, the Chief of Ramdurg	1,000	0	0
Shaikh Bahaudinbhai Hasambhai, C I E, Vazir of Junagadh	500	0	0
H H Patangsha, Raja of Jawer........	500	0	
Employees, Government Telegraph Department through their Supdt	422	8	0
Officials of the Postal Department through the Post Master General	295	2	0
Sirdar Hajee Oomer Jamal	250	0	0
Hajee Mohamed Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail........	250	0	0
Messrs Gostling and Morris........	250	0	0
Right Revd Lord Bishop of Bombay ...	200	0	0
25th Bo Rifles through their Commandant Nasirabad	120	7	0
Messrs Tulluckchund and Shapurjee	100	0	0
Col J M Hunter, C S I, late Political Agent, Kathiwar	100	0	0
2nd donation from the employees of the Bombay Municipality	70	0	0
Messrs Nanu and Harmajee........	51	0	0
„ Byramjee B Kanga and Dorabjee B Kanga	50	0	0
Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim ...	50	0	0
Mr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim	50	0	0
Messrs Thomas H Moore and Co	50	0	0
Mr Muljee B Barbhaya	50	0	0
Mr Gulabchand M Damania	30	0	0
A Parsee Merchant (Colombo)	21	0	0
D R........	20	0	0
Mr Cawasjee Edaljee Dadachanjee	10	0	0
Total Rs.	1,13,753	5	9

S Rebsch,
Sasoon J David,
Ibrahim Rahimtoola,
Dinshaw Eduljee Vachha,
Narondas Purshotamdas,

Frederick Noel Paton,
Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerbhoy,
Jehangeer Bomanjee Petit,
Honorary Secretaries,

THE French submersible boat Narval has proceeded to a new set of trials at Cherbourg. To test her powers of endurance she will endeavour to remain at sea for forty-eight hours, steaming sometimes on the surface and sometimes going under water. During her recent trials, the "Morning Leader's" correspondent tells us, it was found that at least seventeen minutes were needed to allow the unshipping of the funnel and the evaporation of steam, but it is hoped that the present experiments will prove that her greater range of action, which the steam-power, plus electric motors, afford, more than compensates for the time lost over her sinking as compared with the true submarine type.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m., Sun sets, 6h. 37m., High water, 8-29m., 8-6a., Low water, 1-39m, 2-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m, to-day.

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.—His Highness Raja Chhatrasingji of Rajpipla, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, and is putting up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Daji Yesoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, who resides at De Lisle Road, attempted to take his life by cutting his throat with a knife on Tuesday. The man was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he is being treated. Enquiries show that he is deranged in mind.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at Readymoney Buildings, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., to discuss the subject of a better system of Registration of Births and Deaths in Bombay City, and other reforms suggested in the circular of the Health Officer, No. 308, dated 8th April.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c.:—Mrs. Branson Rs. 30; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rs. 20; Messrs. Sha Devji Malsi, Sha Damji Devji, Sha Kheraj Ukeda, Sha Karamsi Lakhdur, Sha Khetoo Nagpar, Sha Virji Maloo, and Maneklal Motilal Sonawalla, sweets.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—(Weather Permitting).

March..................	"Duquesne Greys"................	Ross.
Overture..................	"LaPoupee de Nuremberg"...	Adam.
Selection..................	"Nabucodonosor"	Verdi.
Valse..................	"Epithalame"	Ganne.
Japanese Mazurka...	"La Mousme"	Ganne.
Galop	"The Harum Scarum"	Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOUND ON THE CHOWPATTY FORESHORE.—The dead body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, aged about thirty-five years, was on Tuesday evening found lying in mud and water, below high water mark and under a bungalow at the Chowpatty Foreshore. The body which was decomposed, was dressed in a pyran and a pair of trousers. The deceased appeared to be a Mahomedan. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the water. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday morning, at the morgue, the jury returned an open verdict.

COMPLAINANT FINED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Chandelier, Master of the s. s. Vauxhall, appeared to answer a charge of criminal intimidation, preferred against him by one Sadhai, a stoker, employed on the steamer. The complainant in his evidence stated that some time last month, he went to the captain to ask for leave and demand his salary, when the latter abused him, and taking out his pistol threatened to shoot him. The statements of the complainant were not corroborated by his own witnesses. The magistrate, in discharging the defendant, said the charge was a vexatious and frivolous one, and fined the complainant Rs. 15.

BREAKING OPEN A CASH-BOX.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Chambers charged Ismael Alu, an old offender, with stealing gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the value of Rs. 483, belonging to Captain W. J. Meredith of the s.s. Bhandara. The evidence showed that on Tuesday afternoon the accused was seen by police sepoy No. 1,967 breaking open a cash box in a shed in the Victoria Dock. Finding himself detected the accused went to another shed and threw the cash box into the sea. The sepoy followed and seized him, when the man put the currency notes in his mouth, and on the sepoy attempting to take them out he bit his fingers. The accused was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, three Mahomedans named Moostafali Joomakhan, Fakeerkhan Salekhan, and Ahmedkhan Jamalkhan were charged with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing certain stolen property. It appears that some time ago two women named Islambee and Lalbee stole a quantity of ornaments, valued at Rs. 951 from Hyderabad (Deccan) and absconded to Bombay. Here they disposed of the major portion of the property to the three accused who concealed it under the staircase of their house. When arrested by the police, the three accused produced the ornaments, but brought Lalbee as a witness, who stated that the property belonged to her. The Magistrate disbelieved her evidence as a woman of her position in life and circumstance was not likely to come by such valuable property honestly. The magistrate convicted the three accused and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. The two women Islambee and Lalbee were ordered to be sent to Hydrabad with the property, by virtue of an extradition warrant.

WEDDING AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

YESTERDAY morning at St. Thomas' Cathedral an interesting wedding took place when Mr. Alfred Pell, Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, was married to Miss Agnes Maude Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Knight of the Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway. The bride was a teacher in the Cathedral Girls' School. There was a large gathering to witness the ceremony and before the wedding the congregation sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," The bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin and carried a lovely shower bouquet. She was attended by her sisters, the Misses May and Mabel-Knight, as bridesmaids. They were dressed in pink flowered muslin trimmed with white chiffon and wore white picture hats. The Misses Violet and Eva Knight who attended as flower girls wore white silk dresses with yellow insertion and had white hats trimmed with yellow.

The Rev. Canon F. N. Hill, conducted the service and at the close Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the organist of the Cathedral, played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. As the newly married couple were about to drive away from the Cathedral, the girls of the Cathedral High School showered flower petals and rice on them. A reception was held at noon at the residence of the bridegroom at Cumballa Hill. The wedding presents were numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Pell left in the afternoon for Khandalla, where the honeymoon will be spent.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. PO.

A FIRE was discovered on board the s. s. Po, of the Florio Rubattino S. N. Company, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Genoa, while the vessel was between Massova and Aden. The outbreak occurred in one of the Stokeholds. An alarm being given, the captain immediately ordered the hose to be used. The crew at once set to work and soon extinguished the flames. Some of the cargo in the hold was damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire is unknown. The vessel is now lying in the Victoria Dock, where the cargo is being discharged. The vessel will be surveyed when the actual amount of damage will be known.

THERE was a remarkable increase in the number of offences committed by, and of punishments inflicted on, prisoners in the Assam Jails during the past year—from 994 and 1,002 in 1899 to 1,575 and 1,581, respectively, in 1900. The increase is attributed to stricter discipline. The Chief Commissioner, in his resolution, notices that, while the Inspector-General is able to report that discipline was better enforced, the number of corporal punishments inflicted was only 18, whereas it was 37 in 1899, 29 in 1898, 45 in 1897, and 131 in 1896, the year in which Mr. Cotton joined the Province. He has always, he remarks, discouraged the infliction of corporal punishment for petty offences, with the result that the percentage of floggings to the total male prison population, which was 2·12 at that time, the highest of any Province in India, has now fallen to ·30, which is below the average. The mark system continued to work well.

THE maximum fine of £100 and costs was inflicted upon the master of a steamship in another bad case of overloading which came before the Cardiff Stipendiary last week. The overloading occurred on a voyage from Bilbao to Cardiff with a cargo of iron ore. It is satisfactory to note that the Stipendiary continues to punish offences of this kind with such exemplary severity. The frequency of the cases at Cardiff, however, suggests a doubt whether overloading is ever likely to be stopped so long as the masters of the ship ALONE ARE amenable to the law.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

PHOTOGRAPH OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

IMPERATOR VS. BHAU LUXMON AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, who in March last, found the three accused guilty of counterfeiting a Government stamp and having possession of instruments or material for counterfeiting a Government stamps; and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three years each under section 255 of the Penal Code, and one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 256; the sentences being concurrent. Mr. Hamilton, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. It was alleged for the prosecution that the three accused and another person who was acquitted and discharged, were on the afternoon of the 24th January last, caught in the jungle of Goregaon at some distance from the Jogeshwar temple, that they were seated together in one place, and that when they were arrested, the police found with them a currency note for Rs. 10, an apparatus for taking photos, an unfinished photo of the note and two bottles, one containing nitrate of silver. It appeared from the evidence of one Nepal that a proposal to counterfeit a currency note was made to him, and the accused persons had, according to pre-arrangement, gone to Goregaon to show to Nepal how a currency note could be counterfeited. The latter described what accused No. 1 did to print a photograph of a note of Rs. 10. Nepal had discovered the fraudulent nature of the step proposed by accused No. 3 on the very first occasion, and he gave information to Constable Jairam and from time to time kept him informed of the accuseds' visits to him. The Sessions Judge explained to the jury that a man was not guilty by merely taking a finished or unfinished photo of a currency note or stamp. It was the intention to practise deception thereby, which made the act an offence. According to the evidence for the prosecution, No. 1 did take the print of the currency note in order to practise deception, and the other accused joined in the conspiracy. The process of counterfeiting had not been complete. But section 255 also included "whoever knowingly performed any part of the process of couterfeiting," &c. Nepal admitted that he was not deceived by any act of the accused; and that it was to entrap the accused that he delivered the genuine currency note to them, and further that he never intended that the note should be taken by the accused, but he all along believed that it would be taken possession of by the police ultimately.

The jury found the three accused guilty. The fourth was acquitted and discharged. The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the three accused as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said: The case turns entirely on the question whether the process, part of which was performed, might have resulted in a counterfeit currency note. That was a question for the jury. Their attention was called to the definition of "counterfeit" in section 28 and the explanations. They found in the affirmative. We are not prepared to say that a finished photograph of a currency note, embellished so as to resemble in a measure a currency note, might not deceive an ordinary illiterate peasant. We alter the conviction to one under section 489 a. and confirm the sentence.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HAJI ESSACK MAHOMED.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, argued in support of a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the petition should not be allowed to be withdrawn. Counsel having stated that nearly one hundred of the creditors had signed the deed of composition that had been prepared, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, an opposing creditor pointed out that the insolvent was not entitled to have his petition withdrawn. His lordship discharged the rule with costs.

RE GOVINDLAL SHRI KHRISHNA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, for the opposing creditors, applied for the adjudication of the insolvents, who had suspended payment on the 7th May, and who, it was alleged, had given undue preference to certain creditors and were making over their property to relatives and friends. The application was granted.

RE ARJOON NARAYAN.

Mr. Desai, for the creditors, by consent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the insolvent's petition, which was granted.

RE FRAMJI HEERJEEBHOY.

Mr. Kothari, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE DOSSABHOY COOVERJI DUBASH.

Mr. Weldon, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. The application was refused on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing since the order was first granted,

RE MAHOMED GUNNY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for the examination of his clients' partner and two other witnesses, together with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE NUBBISHUNKER SHERERI SHUNKER.

Mr. Davar for a creditor, applied for the adjournment of the hearing of the petition for one week, which was granted.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 1st instant, there was moderate to light rain in parts of the British districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Poona, Dharwar and Surat, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	264,631	261,056
Dependants	35,789	39,723
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	81,461	85,268

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Kaira by 2,117, in Nasik by 619, and in Dharwar by 54; while in other districts they have increased as follows:—

Ahmednagar, 4,267; Sholapur, 2,898; Poona, 2,349; Bijapur, 1,455; Panch Mahals, 895; Ahmedabad, 805; Satara, 343; Khandesh, 62; Broach, 58; Belgaum, 17. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Poona, the Panch Mahals, Surat and Belgaum, which show decreases of 654,542, 146 and 89, respectively. The Kolhar-Bari Road (Camp Aurangpur) in Ahmednagar and the Honvad-Athni Road (Camp Badchi) in Belgaum were opened as relief works during the week. Two small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira and one in Dharwar. One poor-house was opened at Nidoni in the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 3,000 for poor-houses in Satara, Rs. 3,000 for kitchens in Belgaum, Rs. and Rs. 1,000 for doles to village servants in Belgaum, 61,000 for takavi advances in the Panch Mahals.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	5	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion........	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	4	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	0	9
Total	15	9	98
Total plague deaths to date........	96,239	80,115	
Same date last year........	9	14	153

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs,—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers through out the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen briskly along the Himalaya and the abnormal steepness of pressure gradients has in consequence been increased. Moderate to strong winds are blowing over the greater part of the country, especially at the head of the bay and over the north of the Peninsula. Light to moderate rain continues in Malabar and Konkan and light showers have fallen in Bombay Deccan, Berar, Central Provinces and Kathiawar coast. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Lower Burma and showers have continued in Assam and East and North Bengal. Diamond Island has received five-and-a-half inches, Mergui four; Sowoy and Chittagong, three; Basein, Silchar, Daubra, Jalpaiguri and Karwar two; Goa and Mormugao two-and-a-half. Temperature is in large to very large excess in Upper Sind, East Punjab, Rajputana Central India, North-Western Provinces, West Bengal, Orissa and adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Jacobabad reports a maximum of 125 degrees, which has only once been exceeded during the past 25 years (in June, 1897). Winds are returning to normal Monsoon directions in the west coast, and rainfall will probably commence extending inland, but the present steep pressure gradients and high wind velocities are not favourable for general rain. Monsoon rain has been confined to Lower Burma and Tenasserim in the east and winds are irregular in Lower Burma. Conditions are unchanged in North-East India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Bengal, Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, experienced from Colombo to M. Point fresh to strong monsoon with high sea and heavy rain squalls, moderating to Mount Dilly, thence to Bombay moderate to light monsoon with frequent rain squalls and long south-west swell. The Hall Line s. s. Stanley Hall, Captain C. K. Brown, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool met with strong south-west monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Ct.	Colaba. In. Ct.
Previously registered.	2 6	2 79	4 25	2 75
Wednesday, 12th June.....	00 66	00 56	0 85	00 00
Total.....	2 72	3 35	5 10	2 75
Total fall to June 12, 1900...	00 70	00 50	03 57	00 85
Total fall to June 12, 1899 ...	3 62	4 10	17 82	6 45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, June 12th	...	77

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore........	29·216	S	2	117·1	81·4	26	...	0·50	+0·23
Sirsa........	29·296	NE	...	116·8	89·1	29	...	0·00	—0·39
Delhi	29·271	W	6	114·2	93·9	23	..	0·00	—0·18
Agra........	29·314	SW	9	114·5	85·4	34	...	0·62	+0·19
Cawnpore ...	29·307	WSW	12	116·6	97·0	44	...	0·00	—0·69
Allahabad ...	29·283	WSW	19	118·2	95·2	35	...	0·00	—0·82
Jhansi	29·396	W	12	116·4	93·7	46	...	0·12	—0·66
Jacobabad ...	29·201	SE	5	125·0	86·5	61	...	0·00	—0·00
Karachi	29·455	W	16	93·4	84·3	72	...	0·00	—0·00
Jeypore	29·405	WSW	10	111·2	90·1	43	...	0·05	—0·38
Ajmere	29·442	SW	15	109·9	85·5	66	..	0·77	+0·55
Deesa	29·517	SSW	21	103·6	84·1	62	...	0·00	—0·14
Ahmedabad.	29·53[illegible]	SSW	7	105·8	84·1	63	...	0·00	—1·07
Bhuj........	29·502	WSW	15	103·3	80·9	70	...	0·00	—0·47
Jamnagar ...	29·526	WSW	16	103·1	81·8	66	...	0·00	—0·45
Dwarka	29·545	WSW	16	89·9	88·3	83	...	0·05	...
Rajkot........	29·518	W	12	100·9	80·0	65	...	0·05	—0·58
Bhownagar Para........	29·536	S	11	97·1	83·7	68	...	0·00	—1·25
Veraval	29·516	W	5	86·6	81·2	85	0·19	0·19	—0·42
Neemuch ...	29·502	WSW	25	105·0	79·[illegible]	67	..	0·04	—0·55
Indore	29·544	SW	5	95·8	81·1	66	..	0·00	—1·94
Saugor........	29·472	W	12	107·4	83·1	68	...	0·00	—0·69
Jubbulpore...	29·450	WSW	9	105·5	84·1	60	...	0·00	—1·24
Hoshangabad........	29·327	SW	10	107·1	82·7	44	...	0·00	—2·01
Khandwa ..	29·561	W	11	103·7	82·6	60	...	0·05	—1·71
Raipur........	29·560	SW	15	106·0	92·1	55	0·06	0·06	—1·70
Nagpur	29·605	SSW	15	107·4	77·1	82	0·25	0·50	—2·50
Amraoti	29·610	SSW	12	103·3	76·5	80	0·50	0·14	—0·83
Akola	29·591	SW	9	101·7	76·4	70	0·28	0·25	—1·38
Surat	29·582	S	13	95·2	80·6	68	...	0·01	—1·45
Malegaon ...	29·577	SSW	11	99·3	77·6	58	..	0·15	—1·67
Bombay ...	29·626	SW	24	84·0	79·5	85	0·44	2·52	—2·39
Poona	29·555	WSW	12	85·5	73·8	85	0·04	3·89	×2·05
Ahmednagar	29·631	SSW	12	91·9	74·1	72	..	2·17	+0·53
Aurangabad	29·633	SSW	16	97·9	70·7	70	...	0·34	...
Sholapur......	29·674	SW	15	95·2	77·0	70	..	0·40	—2·21
Ratnagiri ..	29·672	WNW	4	86·4	76·9	95	1·70	6·29	—5·42
Belgaum......	29·700	WSW	27	75·3	68·8	90	0·57	2·59	—0·43
Goa	29·701	SW	12	84·0	77·4	85	2·51	8·35	—1·64
Karwar	...	SW	12	85·2	75·5	90	2·03	8·00	—6·90
Mangalore..	29·793	ESE	3	81·8	74·9	92	1·44	14·40	—0·90
Calicut........	29·822	NNW	5	85·2	74·5	90	0·95	10·00	—2·39
Cochin........	29·845	Calm	...	84·0	75·5	91	0·92	18·61	+6·89
Bangalore ...	29·795	SW	20	80·2	67·3	79	..	0·90	—1·09
Secunderabad........	29·692	WSW	16	97·2	76·9	66	...	2·92	+1·11
Masulipatam	29·657	WNW	18	101·7	75·1	54	..	0·90	—1·15
Bellary	29·723	SW	11	94·0	77·3	55	..	1·68	+0·85
Cuddapah ..	29·717	WNW	6	101·7	85·9	54	...	1·39	+0·12
Madras	29·739	SW	10	106·0	83·0	45	...	0·05	—0·79
Coimbatore	29·800	W	7	85·4	71·1	74	...	0·66	+0·05
Trichinopoly	29·776	Calm	4	102·3	79·8	53	...	1·09	+1·28
Negapatam .	29·777	SW	9	97·2	76·9	71	...	0·00	—0·84
Colombo	29·877	SW	11	86·0	78·5	87	...	3·83	×0·49
Aden	29·683	Calm	8	95·3	84·8	74	...	1·34	+1·38

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·53 (2·51); G. T. H. = 0·56 (3·35); St. G. H. = 0·75 (3·51); C. P. = 0·41 (2·52.)

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Deesa, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep to very steep.

Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Bhavnagar and Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Bombay, Nagpur, Raipur, Neemuch, Dwarka and Deesa and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 14° in excess of normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Deesa, Bhuj, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum from 8° to 17° in the North-West Provinces and at Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 125° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Ajmere, Jhansi, Poona and Negapatam and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Rajputana, and at Deesa, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Saugor, Jabbalpore, Hoshangabad, Malegaon, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, where they are clear.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Goa (2·51") and Karwar (2·03"), over an inch at Ratnagiri (1·70") and Mangalore (1·44") nearly an inch at Calicut and Cochin, about half an inch at Belgaum, Bombay and Amraoti, about a quarter of an inch at Veraval, Nagpur and Akola, and very light showers at Poona and Raipur.

The disturbance has disappeared and ordinary monsoon weather prevails all along the West Coast and over nearly the wholy country. The rainfall has commenced to extend landwards, but the falls are small. Weather is favourable for rain all along the West Coast. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather along the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and North Konkan Coasts is squally and slightly unsettled.

The following was telegraphed to Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday by Simla office:—"Wind blowing thirty miles per hour, hoist cautionary flag if you think necessary. Will telegraph again when all information received and situation clear."

The following was telegraphed again from Simla last evening:—"The strong winds along Konkan Coast do not appear to be due to disturbance over sea but to large pressure differences over India."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Flax, 2,012 tons, Captain E S Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Novorossisk, 29th May, with a cargo of 5,000 tons of patroleum.

THE B I S N Co's s s Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 27th May via coast ports and Cochin, with a general cargo and coal.

THE s s Inchdune, 2,636 tons, Captain W T Ashby, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Baltimore via New York, with a general cargo, and 10,000 cases of kerosene oil, for Calcutta.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 920 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr R Michael and 30 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 21st May via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd L M Hislope, Mr A Stewart, Mr E Phillipi, Mr and Mrs and Miss Mehta and child, Mr Hoyt, Mr A M Finlay, Mr R Fatnie, Mr Hamilton, Mr Noorbhai Hassum, Mrs Hamilton, and three children, Mr T Scott, Mr W Cowell, Mr Joseph Sequeira, and 114 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 12.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sephinx..........	Comdr H A Phillips, R N	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100..	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	....
a Do No 102..	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	....
a Do No 103..	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N................	....

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia........	....	Turret-ship
Plassey....................	....	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	....	....

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator............	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	....	Indian Marine
Clive........................	....	Indian Marine
Nancowry....................	....	Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Kohinoor........	1935	Corran	....		T M & Co
Chanda	1305	Goode	....		M M & Co
Merkara........	1948	Sharp	....		M M & Co
Aska	148	Smith	....		M [illegible] & Co
Nizam........	2041	Elliott	....		A S N Co
Trocas........	2357	Shaplay	....		W & A G & Co
Tullochmoor........	2251	Guias	....		Captain
Crewe Hall	2639	Collen	....		M M & Co
Urlana........	3383	Allen	....		M M & Co
Inchdune	2636	Ashby	....		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Repairing	....	P Gunboat
F	Java	1952	McDiarmid	P Gulf	13-6	M M & Co
G	Fairy Queen........	[illegible]	Mahomed	F service	15-6	V E & Co
H	H M S Magdala ...		Capt T Y Greet, R N	....		Government
H	Tenasserim	....	....	....		Do
K	Wennington Hall...		Dever	Karachi	13-6	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	517	....	Repairing	....	Shepd & Co
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing	....	E T & Co
N	Goa		Herst	....	....	M M & Co
P	Vauxhall........	2346	Chandler	Bratzwrick	11-6	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	15-6	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	15-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Asia........	2335	Laird	Liverpool	11-6	W & A G & Co
3	Po........	1532	Montan	Genoa	16-6	C Balduino
4	Bisagno	1500	Brusaca	China	17-6	C Boggiano
5	Bengal........	2751	Barcham	China	19-6	P & O Co
8	Bhundara........	2215	Babb	Calcutta	12-6	M M & Co
9	Stanley Hall...	2660	Brown	Karachi	18-6	K N & Co
10	Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	Antwerp	13-6	W & A G & Co
12	Oriental........	8055	Jepnson	London	15-6	P & O Co
14	Kola........	497	Skinner	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co
15	Simla	1615	Bamber	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
16	Khandalla	1318	Sharpe	Repairing	....	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Po s	Montano	Genoa, May 22
	Inchdune s	Ashby	New York
12	Urlana s	Allen	Calcutta, May 27
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai, May 21
	Flax s	Baker	Novorossik, May 29

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Okhla s........	Steven	Calcutta
	Mascotte s	Johnson	Calcutta

The steamer Java, Captain McDiarmid, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Bengal, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c,

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—16 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 9 bales paper, Byramjee Sapurjee; 497 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 bales paper, H Abdoolaly; 55 cases slates, M Peerkhanjee; 36 cases gingerwine and 325 cases whisky D Dadabhoy.

Hispania s—20 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

City of Lucknow s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Asia s—6 hogsheads wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—21 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 115 cases provision, &c, Minocher Kooka and Sons; 4 hogsheads whisky and 7 cases coracao, Phipson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—35 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—11 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Asia s—119 barrels lubricating oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudesheimer s—20 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 8 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—5 cwt gum, H Alladin and Co; 34 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 117 cwt gum, Molledina Laljee; 110 cwt olibanum, Megjee Mohomed and Co; 113 cwt turmeric, C Vulubhdas; 83 cwt turmeric, S and B Sajan; 14 bales carpets and 13 cases furniture, S J Tellery and Co; 400 cwt gum, Hirjee Virdhur.

FOR ANTWERP.

Loch Tay s—351 cwt myrabollams, Abjee Oomersey; 25 bales hemp, Gordhandas Nathoo; 200 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trocas s—973 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—1,320 cwt castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—75 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—2 bales carpets and 3 bales drapery, K K Homyar; 13 bales carpets and 25 bundles fibre mats, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—200 cwt old copper, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—260 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—150 bales cotton, Sningtai Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 595 bales twist, Talati and Co; 600 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 670 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Bengal s—19 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th June.

Government Resolution No. 3275, dated 10th June 1901, is published for information:—Lieutenant E M Deane, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence in India from the 1st June to the 30th November 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th June.

1. The following member having resigned, has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunner F G Collett.

2. There will be Morris Tub practice at the Byculla Headquarters weekly as last year commencing from the first week in July. Practice will commence from 8 a m

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicate that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY, can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

147-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Premchand Roychand and others vs Hajee Joosub Hajee A Satar—Thakurdas and Co.

For Consent Decree.

552-00—Payne G S and M—Framjee Dorabjee and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

For investigation of pauperism.

2-01—In person—Mahomedally Amirudin vs Memon Mahomed Nurmahomed—Sorabji and J.
19-01—In person—Mahomedali Amirudin vs Memon Mahomed Noor Mahomed.
16-01—In person—Mahomed Assur Sabrathi vs Nabibux Mhothdar Bhutai.
17-01—In person—Ramsumar Gajadhar Tevari vs Devidayal Bundulal.
18-01—In person—Gomibai widow vs Oza Premjee Goculdas (for postponement.)
5-01—In person—Koosha Possu vs Kamboo Madhoo Patel and others.
51-00—In person—Manbai widow vs Heerabai widow—D D Romer.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

767-00—Shamrao and M—Bai Jadev vs Mahomedally Kurrimbhoy and others.—Part heard.
183-01—Kanga and R—Ramprasad Bansidhar vs Vadilal Laluchand and another—Mansuklal D and J. Long cause for an exparte decree.

Long Causes.

321-01—Little and Co—Abdul Mohsin bin Abdul Aziz vs Abdul Mohsin bin Amir—Payne G S and M for dismissal.
319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—C and V., D and D., B V and K—Part heard.
176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalubdas Haridas Little & Co.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.
272-01—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
281-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas M D and J.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,04,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	629	9	876
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	23,22,622	50,13,185	68,425	74,04,232
Total for 22 weeks	24,32,622	53,03,185	72,425	76,08,232
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,531	2,74,827	2,877	3,89,235
Per mile of Ry. do.	242	596	6	844
Total to corresponding date do.	22,16,014	62,05,384	15,988	84,37,386

Increase for the week ……… Rs. 14,765
Decrease to date ……… " 6,29,154

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	...	35
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	8,164	5,232	28	13,424
Total for 22 weeks	8,464	5,532	28	14,024
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	261	226	1	488
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	13	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	8,886	12,361	32	21,279

Increase for the week ……… Rs. 112
Decrease to date ……… " 7,255

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	4,95,000	7,000	6,32,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	301	4	384
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	26,72,689	85,56,773	1,12,572	1,13,42,034
Total for 22 weeks	28,02,689	90,51,773	1,19,572	1,19,74,034
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,310	5,29,390	5,083	6,42,783
Per mile of Ry do.	66	322	3	391
Total to corresponding date do.	21,68,911	1,01,46,329	1,01,513	1,30,19,753

Decrease for the week ……… Rs. 10,783
Decrease to date ……… " 10,45,719

PIANOS!
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The best selection of first class instruments may be seen in our show rooms.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

TRAVIS—June 10, at Ahmedabad, from heat apoplexy, Samuel Travis, Mill Manager.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

THOMSON—May 17, in the Red Sea, while on his way home, Alexander Thomson, Principal of Agra College, in his 65th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLE—June 8, at 9, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Wm Cole, of a son.

GODFREY—June 2, at Dolebagan Nazira, Assam, the wife of V A Godfrey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FORRESTER—June 5, at Naini Tal, Dorothy Carey, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs E E Forrester, aged 3 months and 12 days.

KEMP'S LIST.
ICE BOXES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Each. Rs.
37" by 21" by 35" with double doors ……85
32" by 22" by 34" with single door ……65
26" by 22" by 29" opening on the top……55
24" by 17" by 29" with single door ……65
19" by 10" by 11" for travelling ……25

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. They are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined with moveable grates and brass taps.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

J. St. G. B.—Write to the Commissioner of Police.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE.

THE last report submitted by Mr. W. P. Symonds as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Presidency has just been published. It deals with the year ended on the 31st October 1900. In the main it is a record of the crop scarcity during 1899-1900; but there are some portions of it which might with advantage be treated with Lord Curzon's razor. The public are not interested in the details of circle inspectors' duties. It would therefore be a considerable economy if the sixteen foolscap pages devoted to the operations of the land record establishment and the use of land records were ruthlessly sacrificed or at all events filed for private official use. That is an opinion formed after having waded through those chapters in reaching the body of the report; and on coming to the end of the record it is found that Mr. Symonds is of the same opinion. In a valedictory paragraph he mentions the necessity for cutting down the report and observes that the whole of chapters II and III with the exception of a paragraph dealing with the collection of revenue should be omitted from future records. He quite correctly adds that the working of the Land Record Staff is not of public interest and is out of place in a published report. Setting these unnecessary pages aside, the first point of interest in the document is contained in the reference to the collection of revenue and rental in precarious tracts. Comparing the measures adopted for the collection of revenue with those of the previous year, it is seen that there was a great increase in the number of notices served in all districts except Ahmednagar and Bijapur. In those places the number was respectively eight and twenty per cent fewer than in 1898-99. The percentage of notices on the number of occupancies was generally high. In Gujerat it varied from 38 per cent. in Ahmedabad to 67 in Kaira; in the Deccan it was from 35 in Nasik and Ahmednagar to 52 per cent. in Khandesh and in Thana it was 37 per cent. This is explained by the readiness of many persons who could pay to impose upon the generosity of a benevolent Government. The Collector of Satara states that "the effect of articles in the Native Press, combined with a widespread knowledge of the wish of Government to be lenient, led many well-to-do persons to withhold payment, and hundreds, probably thousands, of persons to try how far they could with impunity defy the authorities."

Still, though in such circumstances individuals had to be compelled to pay their dues, severe measures were resorted to only in few cases. Distraints and forfeitures of occupancy were considerably fewer than in the previous year. The figures of cultivation show that there were 102,864 acres irrigated from Government Canals and tanks, an increase of 775 acres over the irrigated area of 1898-99. The difficulties of the cultivators compelled them to look more favourably on the principle of Government aid in tagavi advances than had formerly been the case. In the twelve months ended in July last, these advances amounted to Rs. 88,68,889, a total never before reached and nearly eleven times greater than that of the previous year. The agriculturists of Gujerat and the Deccan most markedly took advantage of these grants, though the increase in such aid, was general throughout the Presidency. Sixty-four per cent. of the advances were made under the Agriculturits' Loans Act under which large sums were granted for the purchase of cattle and seed. It is curious that up to this period the ryots preferred the money lender and his exorbitant rates of interest to accepting the help of Government and in some districts, such as Ahmedabad, it was only when the sowcars stopped lending owing to the hopeless condition of the cultivators that they had resort to State aid. It may be that in this they displayed a spirit of independence, but on the other hand it is almost as likely that many of them were previously ignorant of the nature of tagavi advances. In this respect there are differences in localities. Most of the Collectors agree that the people after their recent experiences and the favourable treatment they have received from the Sirkar, now greatly appreciate the benefits of tagavi. But the Collector of Ahmedabad writes that though the popularity of the tagavi system has received some impetus, the bigger cultivators will probably return to their sowcars, as soon as they can clear off debts to Government. "The smaller cultivators," he adds "may remain our clients." The last comment is significant. For the large cultivator the sowcar may be a more lenient and convenient creditor than is the Government, but for the man with a small holding the Sirkar is likely to be a benevolent protector where the sowcar would eventually absorb everything. There are some things in which the Government stands between the peasant and the possibility of a grasping form of landlordism and it is of interest to note that the famine has brought that fact home to the minds of the smaller cultivators. Despite the opposition to the proposed amendment of the Land Revenue Bill. That measure in the small extent to which it will secure the tillers of the soil against inducements to barter away their rights is a step in the same direction.

The extent to which the failure of the monsoon affected agriculture in the Presidency during 1899-1900, is shown in Mr. Symond's statement that the gross area sown in the Presidency proper decreased 20·6 per cent. The area sown was the most restricted known for the last decade, not excepting the record for 1896-97. The net cropped area shrank 19·6 per cent. and was only equalled by that of the immediately preceding famine period. But having regard only to the area which yielded produce there was a reduction of seventy per cent in the gross and net cropped area. The effect of the seasonal conditions on the various crops is indicated in the following statistics. In kharif and rabi jawari together there was an increase of 771,000 acres in the area sown, or 10·2 per cent. but the area which came to maturity declined by over 53,00,000 acres or 70·4 per cent. The bajri area sown decreased by 35 per cent. and only a little over one third of that matured the crop failing entirely over 3,245,000 acres. The paddy area was also largely decreased and out of 1,251,000 acres sown only 800,000 were reaped, or but one-third of the sown area. Wheat, with which 1,850,000 acres were sown in the previous year was restricted to less than half that area and little more than half the acreage came to maturity. Barley, maize and rala showed some increase in sowings though the harvests were reduced. Tur, a pulse sown with the kharif jowari and bajri suffered with those crops, and grain and tobacco also shared in the destruction. Sugarcane was an exception, the area sown and harvested being unusually large. The acreage under cotton decreased by six lakhs, and out of the twenty and a half lakhs sown, only nine and three-quarter lakhs were harvested. The loss of cattle throughout the famine was appalling and in taking stock at the close of the official period, it appeared that the total number of cattle of all kinds had decreased by 1,824,000 head. Gujarat suffered extensively in this respect, but with a view to preserve the pure local breed of stock a cattle breeding farm has been opened at Charodi in the Ahmedabad district. This enterprise has the particular patronage of Lord Northcote who has given Rs. 15,000 in support of the scheme. Mr. Mollison made the arrangements for starting the farm which is directed by the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association. A further step in the same direction has been taken by the Agricultural Department on its own account at the Surat Farm with the object of maintaining a small herd of first class cattle of the pure Gujarat stock and to breed bulls for distribution in Northern Gujerat in future years.

RAILWAYS. IN an article on "The Railways of the World" in "Export Trade" the rapid utilisation of steam for road transport is presented in striking figures. The seventy years during which steam has drawn carriages on land and impelled vessels on the ocean have seen the most rapid development of trade and commerce since the world began. The length of railway lines on the globe in 1900 would girdle the earth at the equator nineteen times, and would go along way towards the moon, getting 230,652 miles nearer that pale maiden. If we were to make the line single, we should have double this distance to measure. Of all the miles of railway in the world more than half are in America, though in proportion to the area of the country America is a long way down the list, having less line laid considering her size than nine smaller countries. Europe, of continents, comes next to America in actual length of line, Asia, Australia and Africa follow in procession. The United States naturally monopolises more than three quarters of the railways of Amerca, Germany comes next, but with little more than a sixth of the length. Russia in Europe, France, British East India, Austria and Great Britain and Ireland follow in the order given. Belgium has more line in proportion to her little area than any country, Saxony, Baden and Alsace-Lorraine coming next, Great Britain following, and Germany one figure less, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France still further back, and the United States has less to her credit than France in proportion to her huge extent. The length of railway in reference to population requires another shuffling of the figures. Queensland draws first prize, South Australia second, the Orange River Colony third, British North America, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Victoria and Tasmania, and the United States are all behind in this class, while the other European countries hardly deserve placing. As for present or recent progress Russia takes the lead, Austria-Hungary has also done well, while Germany, France and Great Britain have added a fair length to their railways. It is approximately estimated that the capital invested in railways in Europe would amount to £3,812,000,000. In other countries the money spent or invested would be about £3,530,000,000, truly a huge sum, but it is well spent.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S RETREAT. SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG'S speech at the annual Installation Banquet, given at Simla by Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, on Monday, re-opens an old and much vexed question, viz., the transfer of the Punjab Government from Simla to some other hill station. For several years there has been a very strong feeling among members of the Punjab Government in favour of the move, which we have now reason to believe, is receiving the serious consideration of the Government of India, and His Honor's remarks quite bear out the generally expressed opinion that, owing to the separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab, the difficulties which prevented the Supreme Government sanctioning the change no longer exist. There can be little doubt that such a move would be highly beneficial to the Punjab Government, so far as the administrative work is concerned, and the only people affected would be those who are wrapped up in the gaiety and sport of the premier hill station. The only difficulty now would be the selection of a new *venue*, and this, although not insurmountable, is bound to give rise to considerable discussion. In 1899, when the move was on the *tapis*, the little hill sanitarium, Dalhousie, was mentioned as being a desirable headquarters for the Punjab Government during the hot weather, while some were in favour of Lansdowne, a pleasant little hill station; and the headquarters of two battalions of Gurkhas. Murree, too, was mentioned in this connection, but by reason of it being situated in the North-Western Provinces, a move there, it was thought, would not be desirable. Dalhousie, it would seem, is most in favour among Punjab Government officials, and it is probable will eventually be selected as the new hot weather resort. Be this as it may, a change will certainly be effected, but whether next year or the year after, it is not at present possible to say. The fierce glare of the Supreme Government, to quote His Honor's words, we may be sure now that the subject is being taken up in earnest, will soon be somewhat tempered by distance.

NEW USE FOR OLD RAILS. FOR many years railway companies in various parts of the world have been at a loss to know the best use to make of old steel rails. Many of Baden Powell's armoured trucks were constructed of worn out rails, and very excellent protection they afforded their occupants. In India they are largely used as telegraph poles, and they make a very fair substitute for the ordinary steel post. About ten years ago the Americans began the experiment of utilizing these worn down and defaced rails by re-rolling them to a size somewhat smaller than the original section. According to the "Scientific American" this method bids fair to become an important factor in the steel industry. Since 1897 two plants have been erected in the States for the special purpose of re-rolling old rails, and at the present time over a thousand miles of track have been relaid with rails that have been passed through the re-rolling mills, a total of nearly 100,000 tons having been thus treated by the new system. In the process of re-rolling the rails are slightly reduced in the web and flanges, while the contour of the head is restored to a symmetrical, though somewhat smaller section. According to our contemporary, the metal is worked at a comparatively low temperature, and this serves to improve its quality, not chemically, of course, but by virtue of the density and toughness which result from a thorough working of iron and steel. The reduction of the section of the rail produces a corresponding elongation, a 30-foot rail being increased about one to two feet in length for a reduction of cross section of eight per cent. Since many of the great railways use many rails of different weights, according to the traffic of the locality, it is evident the use of re-rolled rails will result in considerable economy. And there is apparently a very prosperous future awaiting this industry.

VAN RENSBURG'S SURRENDER. THE surrender of Van Rensburg's commando at Pietersburg is not surprising. For some time past patrols have been effectively clearing the country and the Boers were reported to be showing an eager desire to surrender. From the same locality, we learned by last mail that two Boers, one of them, Nicholson, late adjutant to General Beyers, went in to ask terms of surrender for 90 men, mostly ex-officials. The British terms were accepted. The batch which surrendered included Mr. Barend Voster and Mr. Haystek, former landdrost of Pietersburg. Seeing the strong cordon which General Plumer had drawn round them, the commando must have recognised the futility of holding out and doubtless Van Rensburg was nothing loth to hand in his sword. The north-east of the Transvaal is now presumably clear of any organised band of the enemy.

THE Levies on the Mahsud-Waziri border are having a lively time of it. On June 6th a Levy post in the Sheranni Hills, not far from Drazinda, was attacked, three men being killed and one wounded. The raiders were said to be Mahsuds. One of their number was shot.

THE P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Bengal, Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, brought 134 native crew of the ill-fated steamer Sobraon, which was wrecked on Tungyang Island.

NEWS has reached India of the death in Europe of Mr. H. W. Jackson of the Punjab Police, who had gone home in ill health. He was well known as a former District Superintendent of Delhi.

IN a synopsis of the financial transactions of the East Indian railway for and to end of the year, 1900, Mr. A. R. Becher, Accountant-General, shows that the net earnings of the Railway are 8·04 per cent on the capital invested by Government, the burden which Government bears in respect of it is 5·14 per cent and the clear profit to the Government is 2·90 per cent.

MR. K. NANU AIYAN, 3rd Class Magistrate of Alangad, Cochin, is prosecuting the "Malayali" newspaper for defamation. He states that with a view to make him an object of contempt and ridicule to the public, and to prejudice him in the eyes of his office superiors and to vex him, the "Malayali" falsely and maliciously stated in recent issues (1) that he is a gentleman who will hold the leg of an ass to get his objects accomplished; (2) "that he holds his Court in his house"; (3) "that the Vakils and other respectable gentlemen have to wait at his gates"; (4) "that he does not permit the low castes to enter the Cutchery, but makes them stand on the sand"; (5) "that for celebrating a "prattal" in a grand style at Vykkum he received presents of articles and money from people within his jurisdiction"; (6) "that he received a milk-cow from a person in consideration of having appointed him a keeper of a watershed"; (7) "that he attends Court in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, etc." The case stands adjourned till the 15th instant.

THE sudden death of Admiral Sir John Commerell has caused a shock throughout the entire service. By Sir John's death there is now only one officer left decorated with the Victoria Cross for distinguished services during the Crimean war, viz., Admiral Henry James Raby, who, with the late Admiral, received the decoration from the hands of her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Hyde Park in the "fifties."

IMPORTS of treasure into British India were valued at over 165 lakhs during the month of April. Of this amount, over 36 lakhs represented imports of gold, the greater portion of which came from the United Kingdom, China, and Egypt. Of silver 129 lakhs were received, 28 lakhs being on private account and over one crore on Government account: on private account, receipts were principally from the United Kingdom and Australia. The State exported 75 lakhs, and on private account 32 lakhs of gold were sent to the United Kingdom. Silver to the extent of only twelve lakhs was shipped, chiefly to Ceylon and Persia.

LIFE ON A "WIND JAMMER."

I.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

To those who go down to the sea as passengers how few there are who know anything from personal experience of a voyage in a sailing ship. Some have an indirect knowledge of the arduous wearing life led by the men who man our "Wind Jammers" as they are called in nautical parlance, a knowledge chiefly picked up through reading the works of Clark Russell, F. T. Bullen and other writers on sea life, but few have risked acquiring a knowledge at first hand. A few years ago, it was popularly supposed by even those whose business took them constantly to sea as passengers in steamers, that the sailing ship would soon be as extinct as the dodo. Such, however, is very far from being the case and it may be a matter of surprise to some to learn that the beginning of the new century saw a distinct revival in the building of sailing vessels, and there are probably more afloat now than there has been any time during the last twenty years. The reason for this is not far to seek. Shipowners have come to see that there is still a profit to be made in keeping up a well equipped fleet of sailing vessels for trading purposes to the South American and West Coast of America ports as long as merchants and others are alive to the advantage and gain of shipping cargoes, which they are in no particular hurry should reach their destination at a given time, for 50 per cent. less freightage than they would have to pay by steam. Sailing vessels have for a matter of a couple of hundred years enjoyed the monopoly of the sea borne trade to these ports, and this monopoly is in no wise endangered as long as the scheme to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama hangs fire. The demand for sailing ships for this trade has increased in recent years, and it is very evident from the large number of new ships built every year that the days of "Wind Jammers" are far from being numbered. Viewed from the deck of a liner, there is no more beautiful sight to be witnessed at sea than a full-rigged ship coming along with all sail set and a ten knot breeze on the beam. From the landsman's point of view the sight is inspiring and it awakens a depth of feeling in the steamboat sailor's breast, who has done with sail, for hard and uncomfortable as is the life on a sailing vessel, those who have gone into steam always retain an affectionate memory of the days they spent in sail. It may be that they recognise but for the training they received on a sailing ship they would hardly dare call themselves seamen in the real sense of the term, for certain is it that the man who received all his training in steam is only fit to be called a "deck hand." Those who have admired the beauty presented by the exterior of a sailing ship little think of the misery and hardships to which the crew are often exposed.

The life of a sailing ship sailor is as different to the life of a steam-boat sailor as a residence on Staten Island off the coast of Patagonia would be to a residence in London. The long apalling voyages cut off from all communication with the outside world, the monotony of which would read the heart of a stoic, make the "shellback" a taciturn discontented individual the company of whose closest chum becomes hateful to him. I have seen men who were apparently the best of friends quarrelling desperately over matters of the most trifling nature, and officers, who when in port evinced the most kindly feeling towards each other, snapping and snarling at each other like a pack of jackals. The wearing monotony is responsible for this state of things aggravated as it is oftener than not by spells of bad weather, the hardships of which would sour the temper of an archangel. It is only those who have experienced it, can realise the terrible nature of the hardships endured by sailing ship sailors in a prolonged spell of bad weather down in the roaring forties and fifties. For weeks on end a change of dry clothing is a luxury not to be had, and the misery of the situation is rendered more poignant by reason of a craving stomach, which has to be satisfied with cold salted pork and beef and biscuit so hard that nothing short of a blow from a marline spike will break it. But this misery, bad as it is, pales in comparison with work on deck and aloft in bad weather in these regions. Let those who care picture to themselves a hard gale of wind accompanied by blinding squalls of sleet; the temperature 20 or 30 degrees below zero; the rigging and spars a mass of ice; the deck full of freezing water slushing about with an impetus strong enough to carry the best sailor who ever lived off his legs, and they will be able to form some idea of the way in which the monotony of a sailor's life is sometimes broken. But worse horrors have to be a faced in working the ship in such weather. All deck work is child's play in comparison with work aloft. There is perhaps no cry a sailor more dislikes to hear when in the regions of Cape Horn than that of reef or furl topsails. Then indeed is his cup of misery filled to overflowing. The blinding sleet and hail coming down with a vehemence nearly strong enough to beat the senses out of him; the biting cold freezing the very marrow in his bones; the wind descending in hurricane force threatening every moment to blow him away from his insecure hold of the footrope and jackstay; the handling of the frost bound sails and ropes, all go to make work up aloft a hideous nightmare. His only comfort and reward, often it may be after a four hours' fight with a topsail frozen stiff straining at every fresh gust to burst away from the bolt ropes, will be a stiff tot should the ship be a well found one.

In the foregoing lines I have endeavoured to depict in unvarnished colours a few of the hardships sailors have to put up with in bad weather in the roaring forties and fifties. The life, however, even in fine weather in the tropics is not all beer and skittles and, indeed, taking the work all round, including the multifarious duties in connection with the sailing of the ship, the sailor has very little leisure. An ordinary working man ashore would consider himself very hardly treated if he had to work more than ten hours a day. Jack on the other hand would regard fourteen hours freedom out of the twenty-four as something akin to a life of the finest ease and contentment, for to him the day seems short if he is lucky enough to get eight hours off. Some people have an idea that the work in a sailing vessel is confined for the most part to handling and working the sails, such work, however, only forms a tithe of the actual daily routine of the sailor's duties. To mention them in detail would fill columns, so I will content myself with a brief description of the more important duties.

At sunrise the decks have been washed down, the paint work swabbed clean, and the brass work polished while odd jobs have been done aloft under the superintendence of the Boatswain. In the afternoon the standing and running rigging has to be attended to, knotting and splicing has to be done, sinnet for serving the rigging has to be made, sails patched, and repaired, rusty parts of the iron work painted, blocks overhauled and a thousand and one other jobs too numerous to mention here. These, however, are all jobs which form part of the sailor's professional duties and are not disliked. It is when the cargo has to be handled at sea that mutinous rumours are heard. I remember my second voyage to sea over 500 tons of patent fuel of which our cargo consisted, had to be shifted a fortnight after we had been at sea to trime the ship. Then, indeed, did black misery prevail amongst the crew. Rooting and grubbing down into the tightly stowed cargo it took the entire crew working day and night, with short intervals off, a week to accomplish the job. Nothing better than small baskets which would only hold a few pounds of the stuff were available to carry it from one hatch to the other and although the job may seem a light one to some of my readers it was in reality one of some magnitude. Bad weather prevailed for most of the time—we were in the Bay and the ship was rolling both rails under. As a matter of fact no convicts could have been made work harder than that crew and although the work was necessary for the safety of the ship and due to carelessness on the part of those responsible for the trimming of the cargo, the crew took it in very ill part and there was trouble with them up to the very last day of the voyage, which culminated in all but one or two being prosecuted and being sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The voyage was in real truth one full of misery for all hands. Bad weather and head wind were continuous and for the second half of the voyage, the crew were quite out of hand and went to the extreme of attempting to throw the chief mate overboard, an attempt which was happily frustrated

B.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TWO BOERS COURT MARTIALLED AND SHOT.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that Van Rensburg with his commando has surrendered at Pietersburg.

JUNE 12.

Two Boers at Pretoria, who had taken the oath of neutrality were captured attempting to join a commando and were court martialled and shot.

THE GERMAN GARRISON AT SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne, on being questioned in the Commons last night, said I understand Germany intends to continue the maintenance of a garrison at Shanghai for the present, but no explanation has been furnished to Great Britain.

EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

The Exchequer Returns from the 1st April to 8th June show the receipts to be twenty-two millions odd, and the expenditure thirty-nine millions.

THE FIRE AT THE PEKING PALACE.

It is now believed that the recent fire at the Peking Palace was due to a secret edict ordering the destruction of the archives.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Sergeant Firth, of the West Riding Regiment, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

161 cases of plague and 155 deaths have taken place at Hongkong during the week.

ALL INDIA VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The All India Memorial Fund has reached 35 lakhs.

END OF THE CARTERS' STRIKE.

The Carters' strike ended to-day. The Chamber of Commerce agreed that the Carters have grievances which require to be redressed. The strike, they say, has caused enormous losses to the mercantile community in addition to seriously delaying the loading and unloading of ships and causing an absolute block of traffic on the railways having their termini in Calcutta.

ABNORMAL HEAT AT CALCUTTA.

The heat in Calcutta continues abnormal and the Meteorological Reporter is of opinion that it is likely to remain so for many days to come. Several more deaths have occurred from heat apoplexy.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

A great drop took place in the Plague mortality last week only 829 deaths occurring in the whole of India. The Bombay Presidency had 402 deaths, Punjab 146, Bombay City 109, Bengal 50.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

In the cricket here to-day in the first innings Simla made 216 runs against 100 made by the Aligarh College. The match continues to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

At Shanghai, of Bright's disease Colonel Damla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The messing allowance on field service of British soldiers on the Indian establishment is raised to three annas per diem. This applies to British soldiers employed with Indian units in China.

Captain P. B. Haig, I.M.S., is reported to military employ. Mr. G. A. Gardner is confirmed in Government service in the small arms factory at Kirkee.

In view of the addition of three howitzer batteries to the Artillery in India, arrangements are being made to build accommodation for one additional field battery at Rawalpindi and for another at Jubbulpore; also for new lines for a howitzer battery at Jhansi and for adapting the existing field battery lines at Jhansi and Nowgong To accommodate a howitzer battery, the work at Rawalpindi and Jubbulpore to be put in hand this year, that at Jhansi and Nowgong later on.

Brigadier-General E. Blakeley, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, retains his present appointment until the 30th September next.

The British mountain battery which was moved from Darjeeling to Quetta, has yet to be provided with barracks and lines. The estimated cost of these is Rs. 3,20,000, and the work will be carried out at an early date.

Orders regarding the wearing of miniature medals will shortly be republished in India. They will be worn with mess dress. One set of miniature war medals and Orders will suffice. As regards Orders, the miniature of the Companionship will be worn.

BOMBAY, ARRIVAL JUNE 12.—Routh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal R. A. M. C. on leave from Agra.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin, (extra) left Moji (Japan) for Singapore on the 11th June.

The Messageries Martimes Co.'s s.s. Indus, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 6th instant noon, arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene left Singapore for Bombay in the evening of the 11th instant and is expected here on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT-SHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

President McKinley has declined the nomination for a third term of office.

Whether willing or not Mr. McKinley could not stand for a third period of office until after a lapse of years. If it were possible an exception might be made in his case. As it is, as Mr. Maurice Low told us the other day, Mr. McKinley is the first President for twenty-eight years to be his own successor. Since the days of Grant, no man has enjoyed two consecutive terms; with the exception of Cleveland no President has been elected for the second time, and Mr. Cleveland had to taste the bitterness of defeat before he could for the second time enjoy the fruits of victory. Mr. McKinley has defied the traditions of more than a quarter of a century. Small wonder if he believes himself to be the special child of destiny.

The keynote of the address on his second return in March last was "Io Triumphe," and looking back over the past four years there is reason for it. He came into office with the country plunged into the depths of despair, with its credit and its finances disorganized, with its business dislocated, with a foreign war threatening to cause still further disarrangement. Out of the war came victory, and victory brought with it an accession of territory; it made the United States a world Power, it gave it colonies, it caused it to become one of the great family of nations. The victory of peace has been no less impressive than that of war. The finances of the United States are no longer the football of designing politicians. The United States today stands firmly embedded on a gold foundation. There is no more danger of obligations being repudiated, of a dishonest or fanatical Administration paying obligations morally contracted in gold—in silver. The credit of no nation is higher than that of the United States. Its people are rich and growing richer. No man need be idle who would work. Compare this with four years ago. Compare this with the fear and distrust and the cry of hunger. Little wonder, then, that Mr. McKinley unctuously thanks God for having been made His chosen instrument to lead His people out of the wilderness into a land flowing with milk and honey, even if the milk is diluted so as to add to the profit of the milk trust, and honey has to pay an "ad valorem" duty of 100 per cent. to protect the free and enlightened American bee against the downtrodden and pauper bee of Europe.

Mr. McKinley is a remarkable man. Not a great man, because greatness implies the possession of moral and intellectual qualities to which he is a stranger, but a man who has an extraordinary ability in being able to manipulate men for his own purpose, in accomplishing what he desires, in disarming opposition, in so nicely balancing principle with expediency, decorating expediency, with the lofty sentiments of principle, and making principle, apparently, shudder at expediency, that it is often difficult to follow his motives or to pierce the politician when he utters one of his pious platitudes. He is not the type of man I admire; personally, I perfer the man who is less politic and more pronounced, who is less afraid of consequences and more determined to follow out his own line of policy without regard as to its transient popularity, but I am not blinded to some of his extraordinary qualities. Mr. McKinley has achieved that remarkable thing in a leader of a Party—of having disarmed opposition. By suavity, by tact, by subtle flattery, by a knowledge of men's weaknesses and by the free use of patronage he has won the friendship, in some cases even the affection, of the Opposition Party in Congress. There is to-day no Opposition worthy of the name in either House or Senate. This happy state of affairs (happy for Mr. McKinley and his Republican friends) is due partly to the hopeless division in which the Democratic party finds itself at the present time, partly to the imbecility and cowardice of the men who might be the leaders of their Party in Congress, partly to the friendly feeling which Mr. McKinley, with great skill, has cultivated. His natural instincts are kind and generous. He is a man who, if he were omnipotent, would banish all suffering and all tears from this world. He likes to see everyone around him happy and smiling. In his dealings with public men this charming amiability always comes to the surface. "What is the use (one may imagine him saying to himself) of telling a man to go to the devil when it is so much more pleasant to compliment him on the powerful speech he made yesterday." There is no man more vain than the average politican; there is no man who can be more easily bought with a mess of Executive pottage; there is no man more susceptible to flattery. Members of the Senate and House like to think that the President turns to them for advice and counsel; that if they do not exactly control his actions they at least influence them. The men in Congress are not all fools, although I admit many of them are sadly deficient in intelligence, and one would think that they would see through this little game. Apparently they do not. The President has played it with such consummate ability that they really believe in him. Democrats as well as Republicans are under the spell. Never before, I think it may be said without exaggeration, have the relations between President and Congress been so cordial and so close as they are at the present time. Since I have had an intimate knowledge of American politics I have never known the time when the President was not at some time during his term "at outs" with some of the leading men of his own Party, and of course the members of the Opposition maintained an armed neutrality ready to descend on him in force at the first opportunity. To-day there may be dissatisfied Republicans, but, if so, one never hears of them. Democrats go to the White House and are made welcome there; in some cases Democratic Members of Congress have received almost as much patronage as Republicans. It is very nearly the political millennium.

It is a happy family now living in Washington, with never a cross word to disturb the serenity of the cheerful fireside. What the President wants he gets. Congress has abrogated its functions to the President. Witness, for instance, the amazing surrender on the Philippines and Cuba. It is doubtful if the Democrats have any policy at the present time, so hopelessly disorganized and leaderless are they, but if they have a policy it is of opposition to the form of Imperialism which makes the President the real autocrat of the Philippines. "I think," said the President in substance, "the wisest thing Congress can do is to let me 'run' the Philippines in my own way until next December, when Congress will meet in regular session, when it can devise a form of government. In the meantime I will be boss. Give me the authority to create a form of civil government, to appoint or remove; to do whatever seems to me best; to govern this conquered province as I may see fit." There was just the faintest murmur of discontent, but it was so faint that it was scarcely heard. It was a magnificent opportunity for the Democrats to make Party capital; a man worthy of the name of leader would have seized the opportunity, and, with ordinary skill, he could have driven the Republicans with discomfiture from the field. The Parliamentary situation (which would involve too technical an explanation to interest the English reader) was in favour of the Democrats, and, although in the minority in Congress, they had the Republicans absolutely at their mercy, and could have compelled them to retreat and entirely change their plan of campaign. Yet the Democrats did nothing. They permitted the Republicans to have their own way. They threw away the greatest opportunity a Party in opposition has ever had.

Is it to be wondered at that when Mr. McKinley delivered his inaugural address and glanced around at the Republicans anxious to do his bidding, and the Democrats only too anxious not to thwart him, he should have looked at life through benevolent optimism, and told anew what had been wrought for the glory of the Republic under his guidance? Little wonder, as he remembered how Congress had surrendered its prerogatives, that he had the boldness to openly avow his sentiments as an annexationist and declare that the position now taken could not be retraced.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"MARIANA" AT THE ROYALTY.

OPERATIC NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE "Mariana" of Senor Jose Echegaray, which, in a translation of Mr. James Monteith Graham, is produced at the Royalty Theatre, is not quite new to the public, having been given at an afternoon performance at the Court Theatre on the 22nd February, 1897. As this was, we believe, a solitary occasion, those who can have seen it constitute but an unappreciable contingent of playgoers. It is now put up at the Royalty for a run, and is likely to win greatly enhanced recognition. It is an original and a powerful love story, which an admirable, if occasionally impulsive, critic has compared, not wholly to its disadvantage, with "Romeo and Juliet." It teaches, however, an edifying lesson of the straits in which dramatists, English, French, Spanish, or, for the matter of that, Scandinavian, find themselves in their wild search after originality. Mariana, the new Juliet, assuming her to be such, is twice married, yet goes to her tomb a maiden—surely a sufficiently strained assumption. We are not, however, disposed to cavil at any postulate the Spanish dramatist may lay down, since the play, though its comic business is not quite satisfactory, is dramatic, and the work is creditable in most respects.

Its lesson may be regarded as dealing with a question of heredity. Through her mother's experience, as well as her own, Mariana is convinced of the baseness, or rather, it might be said, of the brutality, of men. That mother has eloped with a lover, and after a brief experience of his coarseness and cruelty has died. Returning to her father, Mariana has been married by proxy to a South American millionaire. With an experience absolutely the reverse of that of Hamlet, she finds that the wedding backed-meats do coldly furnish forth the funeral feast. Her nuptial song was a dirge, and her bridemaids were decked with cypress instead of orange blossoms. Her husband-elect had fought a duel for a ballet dancer, in which he had been slain. An experience so unique as this has not quite cured Mariana of her ideas of marriage. She hovers for a time between Daniel Montoya, a young and passionate lover, whom she torments almost beyond endurance, and Don Pablo, a general, whose ideas on the point of honour are as uncompromising as those of the hero of Calderon's "El medico de su honta." At length she chooses the former, but only to find that he is the son of the man to whom her mother owes her degradation and death. Though she has learned by this time to regard Daniel with a passion commensurate with his own, she determines that it would be dishonour to belong to him. In order to put between him and her an indestructible barrier, she marries Don Pablo, instructing him to slay her if she shows any disposition to kick over the traces, a commission which the husband grimly accepts. On the wedding night, Daniel presents himself when the bride is alone. Feeling herself clasped in his strong arms, and listening to his madly urged entreaties, she has not the power to tear herself away. All she can do is to scream to her husband, "Pablo! come to me!... to your vile wife!... To me!" and challenge him, while still in the grasp of her lover, to whom she clings with rapture and avowed affection, to shoot her. Pablo is as good as his word, and Mariana drops a corpse, while the two men go out to settle with revolvers a dispute that must end in the death of both.

Very extravagant is this, but it is largely conceived, and filled with the breath of true passion. The narrowest, the most prejudiced, or the most cold-blooded of us, dare not mock at it. We are, indeed, gripped and emotionalised by it. If the comic scenes, besides being, as they are ingenious, had been a little less artificial, the play must have been a great success. It may, indeed, be pronounced such as it stands. The cast is less strong than that at the first production, which included Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Martin Harvey, Mr. Edward O'Neile, Mr. James Welch, and Mr. George Bancroft. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, is however, made for the part of Mariana, first taken by Miss Elizabeth Robins. The caprice, the allurement, and the passion of this she expressed with the utmost skill, and she gives the terrible story as much reality as it is capable of receiving. Her performance is, indeed, admirable throughout. Mr. G. S. Titheradge is Daniel, and Mr. Saintsbury Don Pablo. Mr. Gerald Du Maurir gives a clever picture of Ernesto, a character the name of which is changed, and which in its main attributes is to some extent altered. The whole is well mounted in all respects, and was received with enthusiasm.

The opera-going public is always so much more attracted by the names of the performers than by the work in which they are announced to appear, that it was perhaps not surprising that Wagner's "Siegfried" with a cast consisting mostly of new comers, should not have drawn a large audience to Covent Garden. The absentees were dicidedly the losers, for with the exception of some signs of insufficient rehearsal, the perfomance, taken all round, was very good. Herr Knote, the new Siegfried is that rare phenomenon, a German tenor who can really sing as well as declaim. His voice and method are both good; his enunciation is remarkably distinct, and he never strains his voice unpleasantly, with the good result that his singing in the last act was as fresh and tuneful as at the beginning of a performance, which last night took four and a half hours to get through. Possibly, owing to nervousness, Herr Knote was occasionally less effective in the great moments of the work than some of his predecessors, but he is evidently an artist of more than ordinary merit, and his future appearances will be watched with interest. The Mime of Herr Reiss suffered from inevitable comparisons with the admirable impersonations of Herr Lieban and Herr Breuer. The music was excellently declaimed, but the humour of the part, in the first act especially, was often missed, though in the second act, in which the dwarf is more markedly malicious, Herr Reiss did very well. In the fine scene with Erda, Herr Mohwinkel (the Wanderer) sang with good effect, earlier in the work he seemed occasionally rather uncertain and not quite at his ease. The Brunnhilde of Frau Frankel Claus was quite good, without rising to any great height of excellence, and Mdlle. Olitzka as Erda, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, Herr Blass as Fafner, and Mdme. Sobrino as the Bird completed a thoroughly good all-round cast.

The Empire programme has been strengthened by the engagement of Mdme. Yvette Guilbert, who makes her first appearance among us since her marriage. She is now stout and matronly, and a great contrast to the slender, girlish figure, in long black gloves, with which we used to be familiar. But she has lost none of her artistic skill; in fact, she has added to it, and her singing of the sordid little tragedy. "Ma Tete," the flippant "Partie Carree," and other songs is a triumph for the art of the "diseuse." The Phantom Guards are still in the programme, and have not ceased to attract, and among the other turns are Henri French, the conjuror the famous Schaffer family, and Carlotta Delmar, the trick cyclist. But for most the chief attraction will still be that wonderful feast of colour "Les Papillons," the most beautiful ballet that has been seen in London for a very long time.

The date at which the Savoy will pass into the hands of the new lessees is June 24th. It has been gratifying news for old frequenters of the Savoy that Messrs. Greet and Engelbach will maintain the traditions of the house, and devote themselves to the cultivation of comic opera. The Savoy, which was the first London theatre to adopt the system of lighting, both before and behind the curtain, with incandescent electric lamps, was first opened on Monday, October 10th, 1881, when Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience," originally produced in April of the same year at the Opera Comique, was transferred here. There had been difficulties with the Strand Board of Works, which had caused vexatious delays; but, once opened, this new and handsome addition to the list of our London playhouses entered upon what proved to be a long unbroken series of successes. The following financial details given by Mr. d'Oyly Carte to an interviewer ten or twelve years ago are of some interest at this time: The current expenses of a Savoy Opera would be somewhere about £130 or £135 a night. The theatre, if perfectly full in every part, would hold about double this. Of course, the expenses I mention are without what I would call the preliminary expenses, which, with such an opera as the present ("The Gondoliers") amount to seven or eight thousand pounds; and, therefore, even reckoning on the theatre being full, it is a long time before any money can be made with an opera. In fact, opera, I suppose, in the long run is quite certain to ruin any manager or his backers, with the one exception, of course, of the series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas which, as I said before, have been an entire exception to the usual rule. The failure of an opera in London, when it has been a very expensive production, and when the period of rehearsals is reckoned, and the period during which the theatre has to be kept open (or, at any rate, rent and many expenses paid) at a loss, would mean a loss anyway of from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds; whereas, of course, a manager would think himself very lucky if out of a successful opera he made seven or eight thousand pounds. I roughly reckon always that one ordinary opera failure would swallow up the results of three ordinary successes.

There will be very little politics and a good deal of society in Mrs. O'Connor's comedy of manners, "A Lady from Texas," the production of which is now arranged for Saturday, June 1st, at Penley's Theatre. The one leading politician who figures among the dramatis personæ belongs, not to the party of the playwright's husband, but to the sterner school of old Toryism. The main interest of the play will, as the title indicates, centre in a lady from the other side of the water, one of the now large army of Transatlantic beauties—with unlimited banking accounts. The action of the play will turn mainly on the new influence this lady brings into our old world with her freedom from the trammels of tradition. There is also a contest of wit between her and a modern Lovelace, who finds more than a match for even his practised tongue in the somewhat sceptical temper of the New Woman of the New World. The principal parts will be played by Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Lowne, Mr. Marsh Allen, Miss Cynthia Brooke, and Miss Kate Phillips.

Mr. Frederic Wedmore contributes a paper on Chardin, the famous painter of French domestic scenes, to the June number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." It is exquisitely illustrated with masterpieces. "The glory of matter in texture, colour, and illumination," says the writer, "the dignity of the simplest thing, the simple charm sometimes of even the richest and most precious—this Chardin revealed. His kitchen slab tells the story of modest and frugal provision; the eggs and the saucepan please him; so does the little red jar of rough but highly glazed pottery. For him silver gleams sofly; no Dutchman before him painted with quite his enthusiasm the glow of copper. The pale blue silk that lines his jewel-box catches a discreet and delicate light. For him the bloom of the peach, the pleasant glaze of the sugar-bowl of Frankenthal, the jug of Old Dresden is pleasing. He turns again, with his refined love of the luxury of matter, from the dessert of the rich, and contents himself with a tumbler half full of water, and in it three tiny onions The atmosphere plays round the tumbler, plays round the jewel-case, plays round the gold and silver, and the little red pottery. The colour of one thing is affected subtly and truthfully by the colour of the thing nearest it. I have said in my chapter upon him in 'On Books and Arts' that Francis James paints flowers as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber; lordly dahlia, shining zinnia, gay carnation, resplendent rose. In a mood as blithe and with a touch as certain, Chardin painted, a hundred years before, the Still Life that he lived amongst and greatly cared for."

On Wednesday next, at the Continental Gallery in New Bond-street, there will be opened a little exhibition which exactly fulfils the conditions noted above. It consists of the work of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hartrick, who have immersed themselves in the West country, with the single-hearted purpose of observing and recording the artistic aspects of rural life. For some years they have lived in a village on the shoulder of the Cotswolds, intent upon the study of character and landscape, uncontaminated by the atmosphere of towns and still retaining, in this age of hasty progress, a pleasant flavour of tradition and simplicity. Their district is one already familiar to the sportsman, for it lies in the heart of the Badminton country, the scene of both the Beaufort and the Berkeley Hunts. But its possibilities for the artist are yet unsounded. Mr. Hartrick, himself well known as a character-draughtsman and illustrator, might have devoted himself consistently to a portrayal of the village types, but he has taken a wider range and deals also with landscape, and especially with effects of weather. Many of these studies will be found to have great charm and novelty.

The special publication just issued by the "Illustrated London News" and "Sketch" Company as a record of the reign of Queen Victoria is in all respects better than it looks. Its cover in red and gold, with bright lithographic portraits, is nothing short of alarming and scarcely forecasts the taste and excellence of the contents. These include a generous supply of plates and pictures that have been published in the "News" during the reign, with M. Benjamin-Constant's portrait of the late Queen for frontispiece. The literary matter, taking the form of a survey of literarure, science, and art during the last half-century, is contributed by various eminent persons, who write each on the theme that he has made his own. Altogether, it is an excellent investment for five shillings.

Mrs. Hartrick, whose pictures are familiar at the Royal Society of Water Colour Painters, and also at the New English Art Club, has taken a line of her own. She has devoted a year to the flowers in their seasons, giving month by month the typical blossom. These she has painted with great beauty and distinction and a largeness of conception that should delight all lovers of the garden. Not in the flower alone, but in the colour and arrangement are suggested the individual season. Hers is an exquisite panorama running from the tender greys and whites of January through the gorgeous reds and greens of summer to the deeper tones of autumn and the night of winter. In her landscapes Mrs. Hartrick is again intent upon tree and shrub and flower, rather than upon the larger aspects of the country-side, but she never fails in interest or in tenderness or grace. Certainly the little exhibition is worthy of attention, not only of those who love the country, but of all admirers of artistic work done for its own sake, and without any preconception of commercial possibilities.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormesjee and Co., Cotton Circular dated Hongkong, May 24 reads.—Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fornight 4,300 bales consisting of:—

2,000	bales of No.	20	sold at dl.	93	to dl.	101 & dl. 102½ to dl. 108
900	„ „	16	„	89	„	101
300	„ „	14	„	83	„	88
1,000	„ „	10	„	75	„	87
25	„ „	8	„	79½		
75	„ „	6	„	75		

Values.—A decline of dols 1 to dols 2 is noticeable in all counts.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—About 300 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at dols 107 1-2 to dols 108 1-2 and dols 106 to dols 107 respectively.

Local Mill.—Sales of 200 bales No. 12s. are heard of at dols. 86 50.

Unsold Stocks of Indian.—About 40,000 bales under off take as above, arrivals of 10-300 bales from India and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 4,000 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs. 147 1-2 wire and Rs. 147 1-2 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 4,500 bales, consisting of:—

3,000	bales of No.	20	at Tls.	74.50	to	76.75
700	„ „	16	„ „	71.00	„	72.00
200	„ „	12	„ „	66.50	„	67·00
1,600	„ „	10	„ „	62.00	„	69·00

Values.—A decline of a tael to two all round.

Unsold Stocks.—About 24,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 20th instant.—Rs. 203 wire and Rs. 203-1-2 post.

Japanese Spinnings.—Sales of about 1,200 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at Tls. 80.50 to 82 and Tls. 80 to 81.50 respectively.

Local.—Sales of about 2,300 bales at

Tls. 68.00	to	72.00	for	No.	10
„ 73.00			„	„	14
„ 76.00	„	77.00	„	„	16

GOVERNMENT AND TREASURY BALANCES.

SIR E. LAW'S REPLY.

THE following letter from the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department, dated Simla, 6 June, 1901, has been addressed to the Chairman of the Bombay Native Share, Stock Exchange and, Bullion Brokers' Association in reply to his communication:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of May 17 addressed to Sir E. Law. I am to say in reply that the more important of the questions referred to in that letter, have been, as you are probably aware, for some time past receiving the careful consideration of the Government of India. Existing conditions are, however, incompatible with the idea of Government interference with the discretion exercised by the Presidency Banks in the disposal of their funds, as regards credits and advances, and further, though the Government of India are prepared to consider suggestions for the encouragement of investment in Government Securities, under no circumstances would it be their duty to encourage pure speculation in these stocks.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. A. MONT,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY CENTRE.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association yesterday, Mr. W. D. Sheppard presided. It was proposed by Mr. J. C. R. Johnstone, and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar and carried that the following gentlemen, who have since the last meeting intimated their willingness to aid the Association, be added to the General Committee:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Lady Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Hatch, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Major Mayne R.E., Dr. DeMonte, Mr. M. T. Carroll, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Dadachanjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., Ahmedabad, Brigadier-General Riddell, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Cawasjee J. Readymoney, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Mr. T. A. Savage, the Acting General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Mr. K. R. Kama, and Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya.

It was proposed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Dr. Dadachanjee and carried, that "The following ladies and gentlemen be appointed members of the Managing Committee with power to add to other number:—Chairman. Brigadier-General Riddell; Vice-Chairman, Hon. Justice Louis P. Russell: Lady Jenkins, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Dr. Bradley, M. D., Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee, Dr. A. M. Benson, M. D., Mrs. J. F. Pearse, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, I.M.S., Mr. J. C. R. Johnstone, Mr. D. H. Powell, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Shams-ul-Ulama, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dr. DeMonte, Mr. M. T. Carrol, Mr. T. A. Savage, the Acting General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Dr. Dadachanjee, Mr. E. H. Aitkin, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit."

It was proposed by Mr. Hartley Kennedy, and seconded by Mr. T. A. Savage and agreed to, that the following medical gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered to give a series of lectures on "First Aid," be made honorary surgeons of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association:—Dr. Bradley, Dr. A. M. Benson, M.D., Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. DeMonte, Dr. Dadachanjee, Major L. Childe, Major Crimin, V.C., C.I.E., Major R. W. Lyons I.M.S., Major Quicke I.M.S., Major Hojel, I.M.S., Captain Jackson, I.M.S., Dr. D. A. Turkhad, Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S. Ahmedabad, Dr. Choksey, Dr. F. A. Foy, Dr. Arthur Powell, Police and Coroner's Surgeon.

It was proposed by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar, that Mr. J. C. R. Johnstone be appointed honorary treasurer, and this was agreed to.

A meeting of the Managing Committee followed, and in the absence of Brigadier-General Riddell, Mr. J. C. R. Johnstone was voted to the chair. It was proposed by Dr. Dadachanjee, and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar, that the Hon. Louis P. Russell be appointed Vice-Chairman. This was agreed to.

It was proposed by Mr. E. M. Slater, and seconded by Mr. Hartley Kennedy and carried, that the annual subscrition be fixed at Rs. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The necessary books of instruction and stores having been now received, ladies and gentlemen willing to form or join classes for instruction in first aid are requested to communicate with the undersigned, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. It is desired to form classes with as little delay as possible.

GEORGE LUND.
for Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

TANDEM STATE-ROOMS.

MESSRS. BIBBY AND CO. send us a pamphlet explaining a new State-room which has lately been patented by the senior partner, Mr. A. W. Bibby. From the explanatory remarks it appears that patents have been obtained for it, and that it is now being fitted on steamers building with Messrs. Harland and Wolff etc. The full sized cabins which have been erected at Belfast have been viewed by a great number of experienced travellers, and that they all unite in believing that the new arrangement will become very popular and will mark a new era of comfort to those voyaging by sea. Each cabin becomes virtually an outside cabin and is directly lighted and ventilated from a port in the ship's side. How this is done is explained in the illustrated pamphlet sent us. Messrs. Bibby and Co., say:—

In bringing this arrangement before the notice of shipowners and builders, it may be pointed out that it is the result of the patentee's practical experience of the needs and requirements of passengers, which he has gained as being the Managing Owner of the Bibby Line, and also Chairman of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. The object sought to be attained by the tandem arrangement of staterooms is to avoid the present style of inside cabins in steamers having sufficient beam to afford two rows. As is well known, the inner cabin as now found in practically all the large steamers, whether trading East or West, has no direct communication with the light and air obtainable at the ship's side, and these inner cabins therefore have to rely for their lighting on borrowed or artificial light; while ventilation is sought to be achieved (where obtained at all) by shoots, vertical or otherwise, and in some cases merely by fans, which set up a draught rather than a freely supply of air. The front room in the tandem arrangement is just the ordinary room against the ship's side, with all its advantages and little disadvantages of the heat that may radiate from the ship's side in very hot weather. As these outer rooms are, however, what passengers are accustomed to and seek after, there is no occasion for further reference to them. It is to give all the advantages of the outside room to the one removed from the ship's side that is the object and feature of this patent, and, as will be seen, this is fully achieved, for equally with the outside room it has a port available for a wind shoot, by which light and air are admitted just as freely as in its neighbour.

It has naturally been the object of the new arrangement to make the inner cabin, which has previously been avoided by passengers, and as a rule let at a lower price, become the favourite one; and seeing the very large floor area, and the fact that it is removed from the disadvantage arising from contact with the heated outside of the ship, this has been fully attained. From a passenger's point of view the above considerations cover the whole ground, and there is no doubt that a strong preference will (when the advantages of the system have become appreciated) be given for the inside rooms, especially as the berths, being nearer the centre of the ship, are less influenced when the vessel is rolling. All the berths in these tandem cabins run fore and oft, and that none are placed, thwartships. From a shipowner's point of view the advantage to be gained is self-evident, for if the inner cabins can be let at the same price as the outer ones, whereas previously two-thirds or even a half of the price had to be accepted in order to fill them, the gain on a large ship over each voyage will be appreciable, and over a year's working the increased passage money would be a very considerable item. Patents have been granted for this invention in the United Kingdom, the United States of North America, France, and Belgium; and the arrangement is at the present time being fitted by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd. A model of the arrangement will be on view at the Exhibition to be held in Glasgow, and can be seen at the stand appropriated to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

A STATUE of Shakspeare is to be erected at Weimar, opposite the statues of Goethe and Schiller. The idea was suggested by Privy Councillor Dr. Ochelhauser, president of the Shakspeare Society, and has received the consent of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Chairman, presiding. There were also present:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. James Macdonald H. G. Gell, G. Lund, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Fazulbhoy Vishram, K. N. Wadia, Haji Yousaf Haji Ismail, S. D. Khote, and Dr. R. E. Dadachanji.

PURCHASE OF VALVE FACES.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he had authorised the purchase of valve faces, &c., from Messrs. John Fleming & Co., at a total cost of Rs. 3574-11-9.

COMPLAINT ABOUT WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter to the President dated 22nd May 1901, from Mr. Jehangir Edulji Davar—Forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him on the 22nd April 1901 to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, regarding the stoppage of water-supply to the second floor of the house occupied by him at Khetwadi Main Road. Stating that the letter remains still unacknowledged and that no steps have been taken to remedy the grievance. Stating further that according to an arrangement made in November 1899 Khetwadi was to receive water from 5 to 9 a.m., from 4 to 6 p.m. and from 1 to 2 a.m., but that this arrangement has not been carried out, and requesting that water may be supplied at full pressure during morning and evening hours as before and not at midnight, as has been done at present, to the inconvenience and annoyance of the whole household.

The Deputy Executive Engineer in his letter with regard to the matter, said "Mr. Davar's letter, which is dated 22nd April 1901, was sent on the following day to the Inspector, D Ward, for report. It was returned by him with a note from the party, sent herewith, which appears to indicate that he gets sufficient water, though not at the hours most convinient to him. The letter was not replied to, because it was filed by mistake and did not come back to the undersigned till it was called for a few days ago. The hours of supply, a table of which is sent herewith, remain the same as in January 1900, save that extra high pressure is only now given to the Fort, as the extra staff necessary to work the valves in order to give it was only sanctioned up to last monsoon. It proved not only costly but most destructive to valves and mains and should not be resumed."

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that the correspondence showed that the Water Engineer's statements were incorrect. It was no use supplying the water at 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. Macdonald said that water was supplied twice, once when the pressure was full, and again when it was not full. When one part of the district was being supplied, the other necessarily suffered.

The Committee resolved to forward Mr. Davar's letter together with the Water Engineer's communication on the matter to the Corporation, with the recommendation of the Committee that Mr. Davar be informed that water did not rise to the second floor of his house during day time, as sufficient pressure was not available except at night time when the draw off was less.

CLEANING OF THE SETTLING TANK.

The Committee considered the following report from the Water Engineer: (1) The Settling Reservior only consists of one compartment; it was emptied and cleaned during the last monsoon. The depth of mud varied from about 2 feet near the inlet to a few inches near the outlet to the filter. (2) The Settling Tank has again been cleaned out in obedience to Commissioner's orders, and depth of mud found in it amounted to an average of about 9' of semi-fluid mud equal to say, 3' of solid mud. (3) As it is proposed to transform this tank into a receptacle for filtered water after the filters are extended, it is undesirable to provide for more ventilation than it has at present as the less filtered water is brought in contact with the air the better, as any Bacteria falling into it multiply more rapidly than in unfiltered water. (4) The Inspector at Malabar Hill has instructions to inform people supplied with Tulsi Water direct from the Main, that they will receive filtered water by means of the turbine on the Ridge Road from 6 to 8 A. M. and on Altamont, Pedder Road, &c., from 4 to 6 P. M. A circular has just been sent round informing them of this.

Dr. Dadachanji was of opinion that the statement made in the third paragraph of the report was such that could not be accepted by any scientific man. The statement was opposed to the dictum of science and ought not to be allowed to go forth to the world. The common sense doctrine was that when the water was more clean and sweet, there should be less of bacteria in it.

Mr. Wadia agreed with Dr. Dadachanji and said that the statement struck him, as opposed to the universally accepted doctrine.

Sir, Bhalchandra moved that the Commissioner be requested to ask the Water Engineer to explain what he meant by the statement in the third para of his report, and to substantiate it by getting authorities.

The motion was agreed to.

ALBUMINOID AMMONIA IN TULSI WATER.

The following Commissioner's letter was considered:—"With reference to Standing Committee Resolutions, I have the honour to state that in view of the abnormal amount of albuminoid ammonia found in Unfiltered Tulsi Water it is unquestionably desirable to stop the supply of that water during the hot months. It is not, however, practicable to do so as the existing system of mains will not allow of any water being substituted for Tulsi water unless those portions of the town at present served by Tansa are to be deprived of a considerable portion of their supply, the amount of which is even now a subject of the bitterest complaints. The remedy seems to me to lie either in so increasing the filter-beds on Malabar Hill that no Unfiltered Tulsi Water need be supplied or in laying down such a system of mains as will enable the City to be supplied entirely from the pure water of Tansa. I may add for the information of the Standing Committee that proposals for increasing the filter beds will shortly be submitted for their approval.

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that whenever an abnormal amount of albumonoid ammonia was found in the wells of the City, it was recommended by the Commissioner that they should be filled in. As Tulsi water had also a quantity of the same element, would the Commissioner now recommend the same thing to be done in the case of the Malabar Hill Reservoir?

Sir Bhalchandra wished to know the difference in cost of the extension of the filter-beds and the carrying out of the main from Chinchpogly to Malabar Hill for the supply of Tansa water.

The Commissioner in reply said that continuation of the main would not be useful, because it supplied 22 million gallons per day. The extension of the filter beds would cost about two lakhs against 5½ lakhs for constructing the main from Tansa direct to Malabar Hill.

Mr. Ibrahim was of opinion that additional filter-beds should be constructed.

The letter of the Commissioner was then recorded.

TENDERS FOR SETS OF EJECTORS.

The Commissioner in his letter, dated 3rd June last, asked for permission to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster submitted through their agent Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, for the supply and fixing of five sets of ejectors required for the sewerage of the Fergusson Road Sectional District and the Parel Sectional District and the construction of the necessary chambers for them. In his letter the Commissioner stated I have the honour to state that five sets of ejectors, [illegible] of the Fergusson Road Sectional District and the Parel Sectional District—2 of 1,000 gallons each, 2 of 1,200 gallons each, 2 of 700 gallons each, 2 of 500 gallons each. These ejectors are a patent of Mr. Isaac Shone; and Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster are the sole licensees of the Shone patents. I therefore instructed the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, to put himself into communication with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, the Agents of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster, for a tender for the supply and the fixing of these ejectors, and also for the construction of the necessary chambers for them. In December 1900, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas submitted a tender [illegible] half of [illegible] the opinion of both the Deputy Engineer and Mr. Harvey, was excessive. After much correspondence, and after Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster had been interviewed by the late Mr. Santo Crimp at the request of Mr. Harvey, Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster reduced their former rates and have now submitted, through their Agents, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, a revised tender. The result of this tender, together with the Office estimate, is shown in the accompanying statement. Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster's quotations for the supply of the ejectors is now the same as their former quotation, while their tender for the ejector chambers is below the Office estimate, which estimate was based on the lowest rates obtained for the [illegible] Sectional District Sewerage Works. In the original Office estimate, provision was made for the erecting of all the ejectors in brick chambers, but owing to the nature of the ground it was found desirable to alter this, and in the case of No. 2 Ejector station of Fergusson Road District and No. 2 Ejector station of Parel District, to construct the Ejectors in cast-iron tubbings. I have, therefore, considered the tender of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster worked on the basis that only three stations will be in brick chambers the other two being in cast-iron tubbing. Cast-iron tubbing being slightly more costly than brick chambers accounts for this [illegible] over the Office estimate, due to this substitution. But that excess which amounts to only Rs. 6,988, can be [illegible] out of the contingent provision of the works. I consider that the present rates quoted by Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster are reasonable ones, and as the major part of the work must necessarily be entrusted to them, I beg the favour of the sanction of the Standing Committee to their tender amounting to £9,427 10s. 0d, and Rs. 80,988 being accepted. The invitation of public tenders will have to be dispensed with for the following reasons:—(a) That Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster are the sole licensees of the Shone Patents and the special Mechanical Engineers for the Shone System of Drainage; (b) That they have carried out the works on the Shone System at Colaba and Mazagon to our satisfaction; (c) That in any case the ejectors must necessarily by obtained from them, and that, in case of fixing of the ejectors and the construction of the Chambers being done by other agency, there would be a very undesirable and unsatisfactory division of responsibility.

Mr. Khote moved that as recommended by the Commissioner the tender be accepted.

Speaking against the proposition, Mr. Macdonald said that personally he was inclined to sanction the acceptance of the tender, but he was opposed to it on principle as no other tenders were invited.

The Municipal Commissioner said that by accepting the tender they would get a hold on the firm, who would be doing their work through their agents in Bombay.

Mr Macdonald moved by way of amendment that tenders be invited for the work.

After further discussion during which Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. Lund and Mr. Ibrahim, expressed themselves in favour of the proposition the amendment was put to the vote and rejected. The proposition was then carried.

After trans acting some further business the Committee adjourned.

MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The ordinary general Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided and there was a large attendance of the shareholders. The following directors' report was read to the meeting by Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, the Secretary:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the three Mills of your Company for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1900. You will notice, from them, that the results, of the profit and loss accounts, have been as follows:—

For the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1900.		Rs.	a.	p.
Profits of the Maneckjee Petit Mill	Rs.	25,113	2	25
Do. Bomanjee Petit Mill	,,	39,588	1	20
	,,	64,701	3	45
Deduct—Loss of the Dinshaw Petit Mill	,,	15,030	0	80
	,,	49,671	2	65
Add—Balance of the accounts of the six months ended 31st December 1999	,,	17,262	3	81
	,,	66,934	2	49
Add—Amounts transferred to profit and loss account from dividends on shares held by the Company	,,	66,000	0	0
from unclaimed wages account	,,	60,000	0	0
	,,	1,92,934	2	49
From this sum your directors declared a Dividend for the six months ended 30th June 1900 at the rate of Rs. 40 per share which absorbed	,,	1,62,000	0	0
Leaving the balance of	,,	30,934	2	49
For the six months from 1st July to 31st December 1900.				
Profits of the Maneckjee Petit Mill	Rs.	94,627	3	55
Do. Bomanjee Petit Mill	,,	42,437	3	11
	,,	1,37,065	2	16
Less—Loss of the Dinshaw Petit Mill	,,	24,069	3	49
	,,	1,12,995	2	67
Add—Balance as above of the previous six months	,,	30,934	2	49
Amount transferred from the Reserve Fund Account	,,	30,000	0	0
Total Rs.		1,73,930	1	16

From this sum your directors recommend you to sanction the declaration of a dividend for the Six months ended 31st December 1900 at the rate of Rs. 40 per share which will absorb on the 4,050 shares of your Company the sum of Rs. 1,62,000-0-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 11,930-1-16, to be carried over to the current half year's account. Your directors fully hope that looking to the crisis under which the Mills have been labouring owing to the very depressed state of the Yarn Market and on the other hand to the high prices ruling for cotton owing to short crop caused by the failure of rain in 1899, the Profits made by your Company during the last year will be found satisfactory. Your directors are glad to report that the new engine and boilers which they had ordered out for your Dinshaw Petit Mill, at Parell, about which you were informed in your last Report andone Economiser which they have since ordered out having all arrived have been fitted up and are working very satisfactorily, the total cost of which has been as you will observe from the balance sheet Rs. 3,29,950-3-98; and of their Buildings including the cost of tunnels and reservoirs Rs. 118,515-1-89. The balance standing to the debit of the old engine and machinery account being Rs. 2,63,144-1-9, your directors have credited to it the sum of Rs. 2,60,000 debiting the same to rejected machinery account and to the latter account they have credited Rs. 2,59,641-1-0 made up as follows:—Rs. 2,22,000 transferred from the engine and boiler fund account and Rs. 37,641-1-0 being the proceeds of the sale of the old engine and boilers. The expectations, of your directors regarding the saving in coal by the working of the new engine and boilers as mentioned in your last Report, have been, they are glad to say, realised—the saving being 4 tons per day or say 1200 tons per year of 300 working days. Your directors have the very melancholy duty to perform of recording the sad death of the worthy and venerable chairman of your Company Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart which occurred at his residence, Petit Hall, Bombay on the 5th May 1901. The deceased was the principal Founder of this Company and ever since its establishment, since the last forty years, had always taken a very active part in its management and by his zeal, tact and foresight had brought this Company to the present very good position it enjoys and by his death the Company has suffered a very heavy and irreparable loss. Sir Dinshaw had, by his conciliatory, noble and good nature, endeared himself to all he came in contact with—the constituents of, the Company, his colleagues in the Board, and his subordinates the staff and they all bemoan the sad loss as a personal one. Your directors beg to lay before you the several statements of the Mills, for cotton, yarn, cloth, insurance &c. Your properties you will please note have been insured as follows:—

	M. P. Mill Rs.	D.P. Mill Rs.	B.P. Mill Rs.
Mill Buildings, Machinery including the Blow room, Engine and Contents	45,37,266	25,05,164	20,87,755
Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, Stores, &c.	20,22,200	10,25,000	10 19,000

Two of your directors Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna and Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. The vacancy, caused in the Board by the death of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has been filled up by your directors by the appointment of Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, subject to your confirmation. Your directors regret to report the death of Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta one of the auditors of your Company who was connected with it for nearly 16 years. The directors have temporarily appointed Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee to fill up the vacancy and you are now requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Chairman proposed that the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the Company for the two half years ended respectively 30th June and 31st December 1900, which were laid before the meeting, and the report of the directors for the year ended 31st December last which had been read and the printed copies of which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, be adopted.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart, seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Muncherji E. Morris, seconded by Mr. P. D. Surveyor, a dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the six months, ending 31st December last, was declared and made payable on and after Wednesday the 19th instant.

On the motion of Mr. Ruttonji M. Rutnager, it was resolved that the appointment made by the directors of Mr. Manockji Cowasji Petit as a director to fill up the vacancy caused in the board by the death of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, be confirmed.

Two of the directors, Messrs. Edulji Nusserwanji Settna and Dady Nusserwanji Dady, who retired by rotation, were re-elected for the current year. Messrs. Bapooji Pestonji Wadia and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 600 each. The meeting accorded their best thanks to the chairman of the board, directors, agents and principal officers of the Company, for their able management of the Company's affairs.

THE LATE SIR D. N. PETIT BART.

Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Hakimji proposed "that the shreholders of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company Ld., regret very much to have to perform the painful duty of recording the death of their worthy, venerable and beloved chairman, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., who was one of the principal founders of the Company and took an active part in its management, ever since its formation—since the last forty years,—and who by his able management of the affairs of the Company has brought it into its present prosperous condition; that by his death, this Company has sustained a heavy and an irreparable loss; and that sincerest sympathies of the shareholders be conveyed to the family of the deceased gentleman."

Mr. Vassonji Nathoo seconded the proposition.

The chairman in putting the proposition to the vote said that the late Sir Dinshaw Petit had during his management of the Company, paid to the shareholders, as dividends Rs. 3,750 per share.

The motion was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

MODIFIED RULES.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 11,163, dated the 22nd January 1900 and re-appointed by Resolution No. 720, dated the 22nd April 1901, to consider and report on the Rules contained in the "Memorandum of instructions for the guidance of officers of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department appointed to examine buildings in Bombay with regard to their fitness for human habitation" report that the rules in question were carefully considered and revised by them in consultation with the Executive Engineer,-Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. The revised set of rules was then forwarded to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, for their professional advice on the original as well as the amended rules, and for report whether it was not "possible to modify the rules in such a manner as to minimise the hardship entailed and cost involved in giving full effect to them, without impairing their efficiency from a sanitary point of view." That firm drew up a fresh set of rules which the Committee carefully considered once more with the assistance of the Acting Executive Engineer, Mr. C. C. James, along with the other rules already referred to. In submitting this draft for the approval of the Corporation the Committee state that they have endeavoured, so far as possible, to bear in mind on the one hand the hardship complained of by poor house-owners and on the other the important sanitary object the rules are instended to fulfil. A clause has been added which specifically empowers the Commissioner to relax the Rules in special cases where he deems it necessary.

The Committee recommend that the Rules be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he will be good enough to obtain the approval of Government to their being adopted in supersession of the existing rules.

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

On Saturday a scratch Cricket Match was played between the Dharwar Railway Cricket Club and the Gymkhana. The latter were deficient of a few men which the subordinates supplied so that their team was not thoroughly representative. The Railway Club won the toss and elected to bat. Matters started disastrously as Fellows bowled excellently and disposed of 4 batsmen within an hour, and 5 cricketers only showed 11 runs. Brown stopped the rot and batted patiently. He contributed 24 not out to a score of 78, the only other batsmen to enter double figures being Messrs. Machado and Bhaskar who scored 23 and 10, respectively.

The Gymkhana responded with 122, the chief scorers being Messrs. Gibb, Wray, Knight and Grayfort. The match thus resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 44 runs. Scores:—

DHARWAR RAILWAY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Bailey, c Fellowes, b Trotter	4	c Gibb, b Reuben	5
W Proctor, b Fellowes	5	b Gibb	15
G Gill, b Fellowes	0	c Reuben, b Fanaken	47
Saldanha, b Fellowes	0	c and b Reuben	1
A Brown, not out	24	c Gibb, b Fellowes	9
W Barrett, b Fellowes	0	b Fellowes	0
A Mollan, b Fellowes	5	b Fellowes	1
Bhasker, c Grayfoot, b Fanaken	10	b Gibb	0
E Morris, b G Fanaken	1	b Fellowes	4
M Sweeney, b Knight	3	not out	2
J Machado, c Fanaker, b Grayfoot	23	c Grayfoot, b Fellowes	0
Extras	3	Extras	0
Total	78	Total	84

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Dr Grayfoot, b Saldanha	10
Trotter, c Saldanha, b Bhaskar	4
Blathwayte, b Bhaskar	2
Fellowes, b Saldanha	6
Gibb, c Saldanha, b Bhaskar	55
Knight, b Morris	16
Wray, c Bhaskar, b Saldanha	14
Huard, b Saldanha	3
Reuben, b Bhaskar	0
Vaz, not out	1
G Fanaken, b Morris	1
Extras	10
Total	122

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Standard Company's business during its financial year ending 15th November last. The figures are those which were submitted to the seventy-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Company, held at the Head Office in Edinburgh on 3rd May last, and furnish a record of the success attained by the "Standard" which cannot be but gratifying reading to its numerous constituents in India.

Amount Proposed for Assurance during the year 1900 (5932 Proposals)	£2,643,336
Amount of Assurances Accepted during the year 1900 (for which 5102 Policies were issued)	£ 2,163,195
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1900	£90,305
Amount Received in Purchase of Annuities during the year 1900 (for which 185 Bonds were issued)	£136,900
Claims by Death under Policies during the year 1900, inclusive of Bonus Additions	£755,376
Claims under Endowments and Endowment Assurances matured during the year	£48,997
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1900	£25,572,506
Accumulated Funds	£9 943,490
Annual Revenue	£1,242,518

CONCERT AT THE NOVELTY—A CORRECTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

Sir,—Allow me to correct an error in your to-day's issue. Mr. Kabraji and myself have been reported to have taken part in a concert given at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday the 10th inst. Allow me to state that neither Mr. Kabraji nor myself were present at the Theatre, nor took any part in the concert and we had nothing whatever to do with it—Yours, &c.

(Miss.) P. K. KABRAJI,

Chowpatti, June 12th.

It would appear that the carters who struck work in Calcutta on Saturday have a very genuine grievance. Without discussing the truth or otherwise of their allegations that police underlings extort money from them on the smallest pretext, it seems that the provisions of the Cruelty to Animals Act are far too rigorously observed in Calcutta. For working animals with sores on their necks or flanks, carters are fined as much as twenty rupees, representing the earnings of a month, while they have to pay four annas a day for the keep of each animal while it is being treated at the Veterinary Hospital. We have no desire to extenuate cruelty, but it ought to be remembered that the men belong to a class which cannot appreciate the finer sentiments of civilisation. The fines levied on them ought to bear some proportion to the circumstances. Surely it would be sufficient to punish the men, except in instances of very gross cruelty, with fines of a few annas at a time, just sufficient to let them realise that they are committing an offence. As it is, apart from the opportunities afforded to official subordinates for extorting bribes, the carters believe that they are the victims of a brutal and capricious Government, seeking for excuses to deprive them of their hard-earned money. Not only carters but the gari drivers, who struck yesterday, suffer in the same way. And the extraordinary fact is that, in spite of the exertions of the S.P.C.A. Agents and the Police, nowhere in India will there be found more miserable cattle and horses than are to be seen in Calcutta. On the other hand how can we expect carters and drivers to keep their animals in good condition, when the money that might have been spent in feeding them has to be paid away in fines and, as the men assert to greedy "parawallahs!"

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses,—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

TRIAL BY JURY IN CEYLON.

THE ASSESSOR "AN ENCUMBRANCE AND A FAILURE."

A judgment was delivered to-day by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Lawrie, which is interesting as indicating the conflict of opinion among the Judges of the Supreme Court in regard to the value of the assistance to the cause of justice rendered by jurors in Ceylon. The present case is on the question of the assistance of assessors in District Courts; but both assessors and jurors are drawn from the same class and perform precisely similar functions, except that in the District Court they are called by the former name and are three in number, while in the Supreme Court seven are empanelled, under the commoner designation of jurors. Mr. Lawrie's remarks, therefore, apply to both classes of lay assistants to criminal judges.

In this case a man was charged with causing grievous hurt with a sickle to another villager in the Kandy district. He pleaded that the injury was inflicted in self-defence. In deference to the repeatedly expressed desire of the Chief Justice for all criminal trials in the District Courts to be held with the assistance of assessors, Mr. J. H. de Saram tried the case with the help of three assessors, Messrs. F. Way, H. J. Jayasinghe, and J. R. Goonawardena. In the result, the two first-named did not believe the plea of self-defence and found the accused guilty, while Mr. Goonawardena agreed with the Judge that a valid plea of self-defence had been established. The Judge acquitted the accused, holding that the two assessors had failed to appreciate the law, and adding that, had the assessors been unanimous in a contrary opinion, he should have deferred to their verdict, but that, in view of their disagreement, he was bound to acquit the accused.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, and actuated by the duty of doing his best to discourage and punish crime wherever possible, appealed against the acquittal, and Mr. C. M. Fernando made a strong impression by his insistence on the fact that two of the assessors—the very men whose assistance was accorded by the law to help the Judge in determining questions of fact—had disbelieved the accused's defence. Subsequently Mr. Bawa, though retained after the argument, was allowed a hearing on behalf of the accused in the case.

Mr. Justice Lawrie to-day delivered the following judgment, which is in conflict with a dozen of Sir Winfield Bonser's judgments all insisting on assessors and deprecating their absence in many cases:—

In this criminal case, there was, as is usual in criminal cases, a conflict of evidence. The complainant and his witnesses were as is usual, neither very disinterested nor very truthful, and consequently they did not give altogether consistent accounts. The accused gave evidence in his own behalf. It agreed with no other witnesses. It seemed contrary to the medical testimony. The case was tried by the Judge with three assessors. Two assessors believed the complainant and his witnesses and disbelieved the accused. The Judge disbelieved the complainant and believed the accused. The law says that the opinion of the District Judge shall prevail. He is the Judge in the case. In this case he has had great experience in appreciating the value of evidence and the assessors have had none. Still, in the present case, I think that the assessors were right, but that does not justify me in setting aside the acquittal. I cannot interfere, Sir Bonser, Chief Justice was anxious that trials should be made with the assistance of assessors in District Courts. In many recent cases assessors have been joined in no case which has come before me has it turned out that the assessors were of any assistance to the Judge. In my opinion assessors are an encumbrance and a failure.—*Times of Ceylon* (June 7.)

THE BANK ROBBERY AT SINGAPORE.

The Singapore papers to hand contain little about the big robbery which has been described in these columns by telegraph. We quote from the "Straits Times" of Thursday, May 30th, as follows:—

As briefly recorded in our issue of yesterday, a very serious robbery has occurred at the local office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a sum of over 270,000dols—mostly in bank notes—having been abstracted from the vaults some time between Saturday afternoon and Tuesday morning last. Announcement regarding the missing notes will be found in our advertising columns.

The following is the advertisement referred to:—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Stolen: 50 dols. Notes.—Between the afternoon of Saturday, May 25th, and the morning of Tuesday, May 28th, 4,739 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Notes, each of the value of 50 dols. were stolen from the Singapore Office of this Corporation. All holders of notes of this denomination are requested to present same for payment at the earliest opportunity.—G. W. Butt, Manager.

Singapore, 30th May, 1901.

ACCIDENT TO A. B. I. STEAMER.

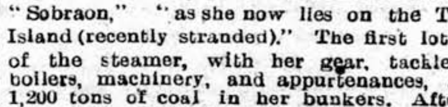
THE "COLABA" BREAKS HER RUDDER.

The B. I. steamer "Colaba," which arrived at Colombo on Tuesday from Akyab, bound for Cochin, sustained rather serious damage to her rudder yesterday afternoon outside the breakwater. The vessel left port shortly afternoon, and, immediately after rounding the breakwater, encountered heavy seas. As a result of the strain the rudder clutch snapped in several places. Signals were exchanged between the vessel and the Signal station, and the agents took measures for repairing the damage. The vessel was, later in the afternoon, brought into port, and the necessary repairs were entrusted to Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd. A similar accident occurred to the "Colaba" a few months ago, and repairs were effected in Colombo harbour. The Captain of the vessel expects to get away by Saturday evening.—*Times of Ceylon* (June 6).

THE "SOBRAON" WRECK.

NO SALE EFFECTED.

On the 22nd May, Messrs. Hughes and Hough exposed for sale by public auction the British steamer "Sobraon," "as she now lies on the Tung Ying Island (recently stranded)." The first lot consisted of the steamer, with her gear, tackle, engines, boilers, machinery, and appurtenances, and about 1,200 tons of coal in her bunkers. After spirited competition this lot was withdrawn when the bidding reached 7,500 dols. The second lot consisted of a portion of her cargo remaining on board, comprising 1,200 odd bales and packages, and the third lot was a boiler sent down from Shanghai for salvage purposes. For neither of these lots was any offer made.—"China Mail."



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED

By the use of tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and herefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organ are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

AN OFFICER'S ACTION FOR LIBEL.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

A MALAGASY WAR SEQUEL.

The case of "Graves and Shervinton" came before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on May 10th.

Colonel Galbraith George Edward Graves sued Colonel Charles Robert Shervinton to recover damages for an alleged libel.—Defendant denied that the statements complained of bore the meanings which had been attached to them. He further said that they were written without malice, and in the belief that they were true, and that the occasion was privileged.

Mr. Kemp, K.C., and Mr. Newsom appeared for the Plaintiff; while Mr. Dickens, K.C., and Mr. Haldenstein represented the Defendant.

Mr. Kemp, in opening the case for the Plaintiff, said his client derived his title from service with a foreign Power, but his career was one of which any man might well be proud. The Defendant was the father of the late Colonel Charles St. Leger Shervinton, who became well known during the Franco-Malagasy war in 1895. The Plaintiff was a member of a good Irish family, who like many others had lost money through the decrease in the price of land. As his family could not purchase him a commission in the Army Plaintiff enlisted in the Royal Artillery. He was transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, and went out to India. Having obtained the rank of sergeant major and a first-class school certificate, Plaintiff returned to England. He was anxious to obtain a commission, and he was transferred to the 17th Lancers. He went out to South Africa, where his regiment was serving, and afterwards he became regimental sergeant major of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, who were under the command of Colonel Carrington. Plaintiff gave satisfaction, and he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. At this time the Defendant's son was Captain and Adjutant of the Regiment. Subsequently a portion of the corps was disbanded, and the Plaintiff and the Defendant's son ceased to be employed. In November, 1884, the Defendant's son went to Madagascar and entered the service of the Queen of the Island, and in the following year the Plaintiff went to Madagascar and also served under the Queen. A little friction arose between the Plaintiff and the Defendant's son. The Plaintiff was employed to organise a Civil Police Force, and he became Chief Instructor in Gunnery. In 1890 Plaintiff went to South Africa to take up a position under the Chartered Company. About 1895 the Plaintiff, by the special invitation of the son of the Prime Minister of Madagascar, returned to that Island for the purpose of re-entering the service of the Queen. When he arrived Colonel Shervinton, the Defendant's son, tried to prevent his re-employment, and there was a considerable amount of friction. After a time, by the advice of friends, plaintiff and Defendant's son shook hands. Fighting took place between the Malagas and the French, who had landed a second time, and owing to the conduct of the former in the field the Defendant's son and the other English officers became disgusted and left the Island. The Queen of Madagascar desired the Plaintiff to go to the front, and she offered him £1000 and six months' salary if he would go. The Plaintiff accepted this offer, and went to the front, but owing to the cowardly conduct of the Malagasy the French succeeded in getting within sight of the capital. Plaintiff returned to the capital, and finding he could get no instructions he left and went to the coast, where he was subsequently joined by his wife. Plaintiff and his wife came to England, and at the commencement of last year the Plaintiff took steps to establish a school of arms, and obtained the patronage of a large number of distinguished officers. He was introduced to a Captain Macfarlane and Mr. Ormsby, a company promoter. The Plaintiff did not approve of the prospectus issued, and friction arose between him and Captain Macfarlane, with the result that Captain Macfarlane began to abuse the Plaintiff and made use of the letter which he had received from the Defendant, which contained the libel. It ran as follows:—

Knocklofty, Clonmel, Aug. 23, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—Owing to my absence from home, your letter has only to-day reached me. My advice to you is to have nothing whatever to do with Colonel Graves. My reasons for giving you this severe opinion are too extensive to record in a short note, but believe me, I am amply justified in the advice I give. My son was General Commanding the Malagasy Army, and Colonel Graves's conection therewith is consequently well known to me. His history briefly is—first a bombardier Royal Artillery; next, private 17th (I think) Lancers; next, trooper Cape Mounted Rifles (which my son commanded for some time), then, appearing (as an ex-officer Royal Artillery) in Madagascar, he was appointed Captain of Cadets. He next left the Malagasy service, and returned to South Africa again. He appeared in Madagascar, but the Government refused to employ him. After the treasonable plot which brought about the resignation of my son and all the British officers, Mr. Graves was made Colonel. At the same time he received £1000 and six months' pay in advance. He went a few miles outside the capital and disappeared. If you care to look back to the 'United Service Magazine' about 1897 or 1898, you will find an article written by Colonel Graves setting forth his services, I would recommend you to look also at the following numbers with a letter from my son, who would not expose him, but said what might happen in the event of further correspondence. I think I have said enough. You are not the first who has written to me about a military or educational scheme put forward. I will not be home until the first week in October, as I am over here fishing Lord Donoughmore's waters, as I do every Autumn, but if you will call upon me at the United Service Club, Pall-mall, should you think it worth while, I will have much pleasure in meeting you."

It was true that the Defendant did not publish the letter, but, as he loaded the pistol that enabled Captain Macfarlane to shoot, he was liable for the consequences. The Defendant's son died by his own hand, and it was clear that the Defendant had taken up the grievance of his son. The publication of the letter had, no doubt, injured the Plaintiff in his scheme for the establishment of a school-of-arms, and he was, therefore, entitled to be compensated by the Defendant.

Plaintiff was called, and he bore out the opening statement of Counsel. He added that after he had served in the Royal Artillery and the 17th Lancers, he joined the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and served during the Basuto campaign under Sir F. Carrington, on whose recommendation he was promoted. In 1895 he was in Madagascar, where there was fighting between the French and the Malagasy troops. Colonel Shervinton, the Defendant's son, left the capital in April, 1895, when the French were on the road to the capital. In July the Queen of Madagascar sent for him, and offered to him the position of Principal Adviser to the General Commanding the North-West Army at the front. He told the Queen that the French must reach the Capital, and that it was absolutely useless for him or anyone else to go to the front. He eventually agreed to go on the condition that £1,000 was paid to the credit of his wife, and that he received six months' pay in advance. He had heard that the French General had threatened to shoot the English if he found them with the Army. He went to the front and fortified a place about 125 miles from the Capital. The French attacked him on August 21. The attack commenced about seven o clock in the morning and lasted until half-past six at night, but he maintained his position. In the night his Malagasy troops disappeared.

When you woke up in the morning they had disappeared?—No; long before then. At midnight I was told that the whole of the left of the line had disappeared. I then began to retreat.

Were you attacked by the French again?—Yes.

What happened then?—The Malagasy troops bolted as usual. One night I found the native General asleep. I woke him up and said, "This is too absurd. It is impossible to do anything with such people."

Did you return to the Capital?—Yes, I had an interview with the Queen and the Prime Minister, and told them that I wanted more men and guns and ammunition.

Did you get what you required?—No.

When you returned to the Capital last time, were the French fires visible?—Yes, I went to the Palace, but could see no one in authority. I could get no information, and I decided to leave. I left the Capital openly on horseback, and went to the coast, where I was joined by my wife.

In the course of further evidence, Plaintiff said, at the beginning of last year he was endeavouring to establish a school-of-arms. He had promises of support from various influential persons. He was to be the chief instructor, at a salary of £500 a year. He had a disagreement with Captain Macfarlane, and then he heard of the letter in question, which contained statements that were untrue. He had not succeeded in his scheme.

In cross-examination, Plaintiff said that some of the persons who gave their names in support of his scheme—did so on the understanding that they were not to be asked for pecuniary help.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the Plaintiff, Mr. Justice Mathew said he was of opinion that the occasion was privileged, and that there was no evidence of malice. There would therefore be judgment for the Defendant.

A Venetian newspaper, the "Gazzetta degli Artisti," states that there is an intention, to "restore," the famous series of pictures by Tintoretto in the Scuola di San Rocco, and that the project is being discussed, attacked, and defended with the passion that is frequently imported into these questions in Italy. These very large pictures, some fifty in number, are among the most precious in the world, and their preservation interests not Venice only, but the educated world at large.

THE FAR EAST.

THE CONTROL OF THE KOREAN CUSTOM.

There has been a rumour in circulation for some days to the effect that Mr. McLeavy Brown, the respected head of the Korean Customs service, has received an intimation from the Court and Government that his time in Korea will be short. The Emperor is reported to have issued orders that Mr. Brown is to resign, and if the report is true it will be interesting to see what effect the mandate will have on the Customs chief. Will he obey it? I think not, and we all hope that if His Majesty attempts to enforce the order, the British Government will send a powerful squadron to Chemulpo. A demonstration of the kind would be pretty sure to restore the Emperor to his senses, after which there would be no further mention heard of ousting Mr. Brown from the office which he fills with such conspicuous ability. The reason which the Emperor alleges (so Korean dame rumour says) for the proposed dismissal of Mr. Brown is that the latter has, on his own responsibility, squandered the Customs revenue! The allegation is too absurd to be taken seriously, and, bearing all the facts of the matter in mind—all the services which Mr. Brown has rendered to the crazy Government he serves, the high probity of his character and the anxious care he is known to exercise in the disposal of the funds committed to his charge—it is doubtful whether a charge of the kind could be brought against a man like Mr. Brown anywhere but in this fantastic and irresponsible land. The Emperor has been led to believe, or at least he says he has, that Mr. Brown has been speculating in second-hand furniture with Customs money, and that he has godowns full of chairs and tables, pianos, carpets, beds and pots and kettles at Seoul and Chemulpo! The Emperor also says he would like to get rid of Mr. Brown in order to obtain possession of the two-storied house which he has erected in the Palace enclosure. The Emperor finds the accommodation for his harem inadequate and the inmates have been overflowing lately into the outbuildings, so that it is absolutely necessary that bigger quarters should be found for them. Mr. Brown's house would answer the purpose admirably.

THE FIRE AT THE MINT.

The Imperial Mint at Riongsan has been on fire, and the building containing the furnaces has been gutted. The amount of damage done has been estimated at various sums, the highest being 200,000 yen, but from what I have heard from pepole who have inspected the place a very considerably smaller sum will be sufficient to rebuild, refit and restore everything to the condition it was before the fire. I suppose, however, the Imperial Treasury will be made to disgorge the 200,000 yen, or more if possible, and that somebody will pocket the difference between that amount and the actual cost of repairs.

NAVAL NEWS.

April 27th.

The long-expected squadron of Russian warships, the Rossia, Vakimoff and one or two smaller vessels, arrived at Chemulpo on the 29th March. Five days prior to their advent the British cruiser Bonaventure steamed into port, which is just as it should be and as it used to be in the good old "gunboat" days, when a British squadron or a staunch British cruiser was always in evidence in the ports of the Far East whenever any Russian ships were to be looked for. But no matter how vigilantly she may be watched Russia steadily pursues her acquisitive policy. She has never forgotten Peter the Great's declaration that there exists somewhere a chart of the world on which everything in Asia north of the Yellow River is marked as the property of Holy Russia. It is a dream that the statesmen of the Czar to-day are hoping to realise as ardently as ever the great Yermak dwelt upon the Russianising of Siberia.

I am convinced that Manchuria has now been definitely added to the dominions of the Czar, and as regards Korea, that the Muscovite will not waste a shot over her. Russia can afford to await events and in the fulness of time, her rulers are convinced that this country will be hers for the mere trouble of annexation. By the end of 1901 I expect to see the Russian fleet in these waters number at least 45 modern powerful vessels, which will make her a very formidable factor indeed in Far Eastern politics.

THE CUSTOMS QUESTION.

I notice that the "Kobe Chronicle" publishes a despatch announcing that the Washington Government has sent an ultimatum to Korea in connection with the proposed dismissal of Mr. McLeavy Brown from the Customs service. There is very little new that I can tell you of the intrigues in progress in this developement, the probabilities being that you are better advised by telegraph from Shaughai than we, who are on the spot.

THE FRENCH LOAN TO KOREA.

The "Corea Review" says:—On the 18th inst. the Korean Government secured a loan of dols. 5,000,000 from France. The final papers were signed at a Cabinet Council on that day. The loan is to be in the shape of gold and silver bullion. The Imperial Customs returns are mortgaged for the payment of interest which is set at 5 1-2 per cent. The debt is to be paid up in full within twenty-five years.

Since the above was written further particulars have transpired showing that the loan was floated at 90, or in other words that instead of giving dols. 5,000,000 the French syndicate will give dols. 4500,000, on the understanding that dols 5,000,000 be paid back within twenty-five years at 5 1-2 per cent annually. It is stipulated that one third of the amount be in silver bullion and two thirds in gold bullion and that if the quality should be found to be inferior the Government would be allowed to return it. As to the uses to which this money is to be put, rumour says it is partly for the establishment of a bank and partly for public improvements, such as broadening the sewers and building roads.

From the fact that the loan is to be in bullion one might reasonably infer that the Government purposes to mint it into money. Now the shrinkage in the value of the nickel money has shown that in the long run there is no actual profit to be made by minting money. The metal used and the labor involved will almost inevitably cover all the value of the finished coin if the purity of the metal is preserved. We are anxious to see a thoroughly good and trustworthy Korean currency, one that will not need to be discounted. If this new departure means the beginning of such a currency and the heightening of the financial credit of this Government and if the money is to be used in such a way as to inure to the benefit of the Korean public at large nothing could be more praiseworthy.

PROBABLE ABROGATION OF KOREAN LOAN.

Seoul, 7th May.

The Korean Emperor now seems inclined to cancel the contract for the French loan. Cho Pyengjik, Premier, being convinced that the Emperor is opposed to the loan, has sent in his resignation, hoping thereby to assist the opposition to the contract. Yi Yo-yoku is severely censured by other officials and is also inclined to oppose it. They have been consulting as to the opening of negotiations with the French Minister to Seoul on the affair.

Seoul, 8th May.

The probable abandonment of the French loan contract is welcome to the majority of the Court officials and it is understood that the French Syndicate is willing to agree to its abrogation if satisfactory compensation is paid. The only difficulty will be the amount of this compensation.

Yu Kikwan has been appointed an Ambassador; but his location is not at present definitely known.

Tokio, May 8th.

There is no real ground for an open protest against the Korean loan, but Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Seoul, is acting as energetically as possible through private channels. He was received in audience by the Korean Emperor on the 5th inst., and laid his representation before His Majesty in detail. The Emperor is reported to have been convinced of the probably disastrous result of the loan and it is expected that the contract will be countermanded. Should it only be amended the offer of the Customs revenues as security and proposal to put some of the bullion into coinage will be amended. The amount of the loan will also be greatly reduced. Cho Pyengjik, Premier, who has been the principal mover in the affair, has already resigned and Yi Yo-yok, Director of the Industrial and Commercial Bureau of the Financial Department, is threatened with removal from his present post. An official despatch to the Japanese Government simply stated that the contract will shortly be amended.

Mr. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Seoul, who is in Tokio at present, sent a lengthy cipher telegram to St. Petersburg this morning on receipt of a report from Seoul announcing the amendment or countermanding of the French loan contract.

KOREANS IN ACTION WITH BANDITTI.

Seoul, 8th May.

An official despatch from Mosan to the Korean Government states that Chinese mounted banditti renewed the attack on Mosan after the first unsuccessful attempt to take the place. They were driven off again. The banditti are planning another attack.

The Korean troops and the native volunteers are ready to receive them. The place is in a disturbed condition owing to these attacks.—"The Celestial Empire."

Mr. S. H. Richards, the juror who was censured by Mr. Justice Darling for inattention, wrote to explain that anything objectionable in his manner while in court must be attributed to a desire to protest against what he consider "a most harsh law," which takes a man from his work and keeps him at the courts, as Mr. Richards was, from the 13th to 21st inst., with intervals of a day here and there, in return for a fee of one shilling.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The "Gaulois" learns from Russia that the Imperial Academy of Sciences has organised an expedition to bring to St. Petersburg a mammoth which has been found in Siberia in a perfect state of preservation. Measures are to be taken to preserve the internal organs, as well as the flesh and the hide.

The Rome correspondent of the "Gaulois" relates that King Victor Emmanuel III., in addition to interesting himself in the question of restoring drums to the infantry bands, has formed the idea of reviving kettledrums for the cavalry, the drummers to be dressed in the ancient uniform, consisting of tunics laced with silver and gold, and helmets surmounted by ostrich plumes.

If the glowing reports of Edison's new invention are not too highly coloured, a complete revolution may soon be expected in our methods of transport. The great difficulty that has always stood in the way of the use of electricity has always been the storage. Edison's new battery is only one-third the weight of the old ones, and now a battery of 53 lbs. will store one horsepower of energy, instead of 150 lbs. The invention opens an enormous field of possibilities.

When people talk about the declining wealth of England they would do well to satisfy themselves as to the actual facts. There is no better test than the assessment of income-tax, and we find from the report just published by the Inland Revenue Commissioners that during the years which have elapsed between the report made for 1889-90 and that for 1898-99 the assessment has risen by nearly 70 millions.

The smallness of the majority in favour of the Whitsuntide adjournment was due to the fact that Unionists who support either the Sale of Liquor to Children Bill, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, or the Church Discipline Bill were practically bound to vote against it unless it had been made a question of confidence. All these measures are kown for June 5, and though everyone knows that such prospects as they have are not really damaged by an adjournment to June 6, it could so easily have been represented that they were as to put the supporters of these Bills in a very difficult position.

A Japanese professor, who has lately been staying in Berlin for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, on Wednesday night set fire to the furniture in his lodging, upon which he had previously poured petroleum. He then locked in his landlady and her daughter, together with a bank official who stayed in the house for the protection of the women. Their cries for help attracted attention, and the fire brigade were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames. The professor, who also attacked the bank official with a hatchet, has been pronounced insane and taken to a lunatic asylum.

It is stated that several Radical members of Parliament have declined Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to the luncheon which he is to give to Sir Alfred Milner. We do not suppose the fact will give either Sir Alfred or the Secretary of State for the Colonies a moment's concern, but it is strange to note how bitter is the animosity felt by a certain section of the Radical party towards a man whose only fault, on their own showing, is to have been energetic in defending the interests of their own countrymen. They can greet Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, but not Sir Alfred Milner—a truly contemptible condition.

One item of economy has been effected in Scotland. In the report of the Scotch Prison Commissioners for last year we are told that under the Fine and Imprisonment Act, 1899, which permits a person fined, and imprisoned in default of the fine being paid, afterwards to pay a part of the fine and have the term of imprisonment proportionally shortened, the large sum of £2,900 was received between the middle of March, when the Act came into force, and the 31st December last, and thus 4 570 prisoners got out of prison before they otherwise would have done. The total maintenance thus saved to the Government came to 31,355 days, or otherwise put, the keep of 86 men every day for a whole year.

The suicide of Bresci brings to a close a very sad incident in the history of Italy. Few people will pretend to feel regret at the announcement of his death. In any country where the death sentence can be pronounced Bresci would undoubtedly have died at the hands of the law. As it was, he was condemned to imprisonment for life in circumstances which could not have given him the slightest hope of an ultimate reprieve. He has now taken the matter into his own hands, and though suicide cannot, in any circumstances, be condoned, it will be a re-relief to all that the last scene in the drama has now been acted.

The "British Food Journal and Analytical Review" says a method is in vogue in London by which, at a cost of 1d. per lb., butter is "treated" with water. The result of the operation is that if 1 cwt. of butter at 10d. per lb. were operated upon, the increase in weight by the treatment would be 15 per cent., or, roughly, one-seventh, bringing the selling price up to £5 6s. 8d., or an increase of 13s. 4d. in the cwt., representing in the treatment of half a ton the substantial and tempting return of £6 13s. 4d. Deduct from this the penny a pound paid for treatment of the half-ton, and a net profit remains on the above treatment of £2 10s. to compensate for the operation. The "Journal" opines that there is a risk of the clients finding themselves within the clutches of the law.

It is stated that Mr. Whymper will take sixty guides and trappers with him on his great climbing expedition to the Canadian Rockies. There will be plenty of virgin peaks to divide among them, as climbing is, in this region, a very modern pastime. The earliest recorded ascent is that of Mount Stephen a minor peak, by Mr. J. J. M'Arthur, of the Topographical Survey, some time in the sixties. The first Alpine Club man on the spot was Mr. Baillie-Grohmann, but he was not there to climb; and there was no real climbing done until the Rev. W. S. Green and the Rev. H. Swanzy ascended Mount Bonney, in 1888. In later years Dr. Normon Collie and other climbers have been there, but there is still plenty of work waiting to be done.

Although quite a young man, Mr. Anthony Wilkin, whose death has occurred at Cairo at the age of 24, had gained for himself some reputation as an ethnologist and scientific traveller. During the interval between leaving Harrow and proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge, he visited Egypt, and wrote a small book, "On the Nile with a Camera." Later he joined the Cambridge anthropological expedition to Torres Straits and New Guinea as photographer, and his observations on the habitations of natives, on land tenure, and other sociological matters will be published in the report of the expedition. Subsequently he visited Egypt with Professor Flinders Petrie, and afterwards went to Algeria to obtain information concerning the Berber tribes.

The Vryheid district, which the Premier of Natal has just stated may ultimately be ceded to Natal, is what was known as the new Republic, a district 3,000 square miles in extent in the north-west of Zululand. It was granted to the Boers in 1886 by the Usutu, a Zulu clan, for the services they rendered in defeating the Umandslakazi, a rival faction (men of great strength). Lucas Meyer, the Boer leader, was appointed the first President of the new Republic. Vryheid, the capital, is only a country village, but it forms a good trade centre for the district. Before the war broke out, a railway was in process of construction between Dundee, in Natal, and Vryheid.

Dublin will have to look to it, or some day it may wake up to find itself described as "the second city of Ireland." There is an old saw current in Ireland with regard to the capital which says, "Cork was, Dublin is, and Belfast will be," and by the recent census returns it would appear that on the point of population Belfast has now a distinct lead. Whether taken on the municipal or the Parliamentary area, this is true. The population of the municipal area of Dublin, including the independent townships, is returned as 347,104, and Belfast is 348,965, which gives the northern city a clear majority of 1,861. Both cities have progressed in the matter of population, but in Belfast it has been much more rapid.

There are two items of waste heat in blastfurnace operations which must, says "Engineering," be self-evident to all who have watched the tapping of furnaces, namely, the loss of the heat contained in the iron and the slag. Heat, according to the President of the Iron and Steel Institute, lost in each 100 tons of pig is equivalent to 4 1-8 tons of coal. Thus, in a blast-furnace plant producing, say, 100,000 tons yearly, the heat lost in the iron will equal 4,125 tons of coal. The total make of the Cleveland district approximates 2 1-4 millions yearly, and the heat in this weight of iron will be equal to 92,800 tons of coal. The heat in the weight of slag produced in the Clevel and district is equal to 183,340 tons of coal, if we add to this the loss in the iron, the total amounts to 276,140 tons, over a quarter of a million. At 10s. per ton this is equal to £138,070.

Sir John Rigby has not retired but some notes a Scotch correspondent sends us about his electioneering in Forfarshire may be printed. Sir John had, seems, a famous way with hecklers. He disliked the "question arising out of the answer," and tried to get half a dozen questions put before he began to answer. Then he settled the lot in a paragraph like this: "To the first question I answer, No; the second, Yes; the third, No; the fourth, I do not comprehend, and I do not suppose the questioner does either; the fifth, I will consider when I see the Bill; as to the sixth, Certainly not." The result, of course, was that the hecklers were bewildered, for they did not, as a rule, remember whether their questions were second, third, or fourth. They sifted out questions and answers in the morning paper, and waited till Sir John returned next Long Vacation.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The versified autobiography of Gabriele Rossetti, of which so much has been heard, is at last to make its appearance. It has been translated and supplemented by Mr. William Michael Rossetti, who has entrusted its publication to Messrs. Sands. The book will be ready in the autumn. A feature of it will be the correspondence between Mazzini and Rossetti, which has not yet been published.

A new edition of Boswell's Johnson, with numerous illustrations by Mr. Herbert Railton, is about to be produced by Messrs. Dent. Nearly every district and historic house referred to is to be shown, and there will be ten coloured photogravures of Johnson and his friends. Mr. Austin Dobson is writing a topographical introduction, and the classic is being edited by Mr. Arnold Glover. The edition will be in three volumes. Mr. Dent hopes to have it ready in the early autumn. The frontis piece to the first volume will be a facsimile reproduction of Reynold's portrait of Johnson.

Prince Demidoff, of the Russian Embassy in London, has written another book about his travels in quest of big game. This volume, which Mr. Rowland Ward will publish, relates to sport in Kamschatka, where the Prince, with Mr. St. John Littledale, spent the greater part of last year. Since the publication in 1889 of Dr. Guillemard's Cruise of the Marchesi there has been no book dealing with this country. Both sportsmen had considerable success, and quite recently Mr. Littledale has presented a male specimen of the big sheep found there, the "Ovis nivicola," to the Natural History Museum. This was stuffed by Mr. Rowland Ward. The Prince secured a number of photographs of the Kamschatka bears, which are the largest in the world, and these pictures will be reproduced in the volume.

The Fourth International Publishers' Congress will be held at Leipzig from June 9th to 12th, under the presidency of Mr. Albert Brockhaus. Among the members of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland who will attend are Mr. John Murray, Mr. Frederick Macmillan, Mr. Fisher Unwin, and Mr. William Heinemann. The papers to be read deal with subjects ranging from the request that books should be passed free of duty into all countries, to the suggestion that the only efficient means to maintaining a solid retail book trade is the abolition of all discount to private customers. On the opening day a reception will be held by the president at 17, Salomonstrasse. The Leipziog publishers have issued an invitation to a Bierabend on the Wednesday, and the following evening there will be a banquet in the Palmengarten. At the conclusion of the congress the members are invited to Berlin.

Giovanni Segantini, the great Alpine painter, who died in the Engadine in 1899, was born at Arco, in South Tyrol, and, save for a few courses in drawing at the Milan Academy, he owed his artistic development entirely to his own effors. His life as an artist was spent first among the Prealpi of Lombardy, where he painted the lives and labours of the peasants with whom he lived, and afterwards among the snow fields and glaciers of the Grisons. His pictures were kept in iron casess scattered about on the mountain side, for he went to work now at one, now at another, according to the effects. Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish in volume form seventy six reproductions of Segantini's chief works, and the story of his life is to be told in the preface by Mr. L. Villari.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has just published in his Colonial Library Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new romance "Souls of Passage." Eden Philpott's new novel "The Good Red Earth" has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his Colonial Library. Two characters claim particular attention, that of Johnny Fortnight, a unique canting, oily-tonguep hypocrite, who beguiled the natives of a Devonshire village into making him their pastor at sufficient salary to enable him to discontinue his trade of pedlar, and the silent Mary Gilbert, a great type of womanhood and wifehood. The story is humourous, often its scenes are dramatic, and its ending is unhackneyed, and breathing through the whole romance is the scent of the orchards and the breath of the country.

The name of Lady Sarah Lennox will be known to students familiar with the reign of George III., for the reason that the monarch proposed marriage to her, and was refused. The correspondence of this lady has been "edited" by the Countess of Ilchester and Lord Stavordale, and is to be published by Mr. John Murray in two volumes, with thirty-five photogravure portraits. Lady Sarah was the daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, and was successively the wife of Sir Thomas Bunbury and of the Hon. George Napier. She died in 1826. The letters, which have been preserved at Millbury, are almost entirely addressed to the friend of her early youth, Lady Susan Strangways. A short political sketch of the years 1760-3, by Henry Fog, first Lord Holland, will form an appendix.

A two-volume edition of Mr. Robert Buchanan's poetical works is being prepared by Messrs Chatto and Windus for early publication. A few years ago Mr. Buchanan supervised the publication of some of his earlier poetry in a small one-volume edition, but since then he has written so much that it has been thought advisable to publish the works in an entirely new form, both as regards arrangement and size of type Mr. Buchanan is now living near Streatham-hill.

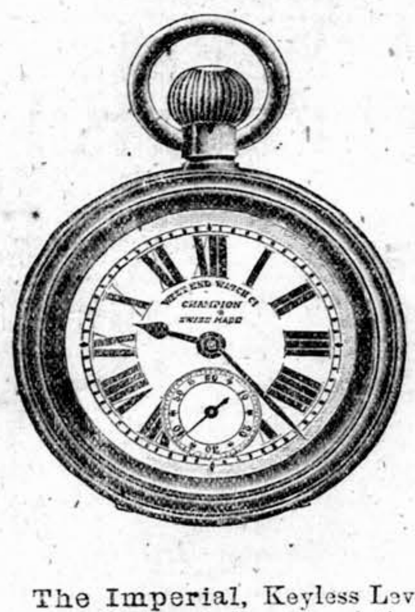
In a book to be published by Messrs. Sands, entited "Dog's Tales," Mr. Richard John Lloyd Price, the author, refers to the late Queen. Her Majesty admired a certain fox terrier, and the animal was sent to Windsor Castle, where he was carefully looked after. However, he did not appreciate his Royal surroundings and Mr. Price was soon asked to take him back. He had bitten the calves of some of the attendants, had worried the other dogs, and had mauled and matreated the collie which was the pet of the Princess of Wales. Queen Victoria was amused by the terrier's sporting qualities, and though he could not be kept at Windsor, her Majesty made amends by sending Mr. Price an autograph photograph.

M. Emile Zola will be in London in August, and is expected to arrive a few days before the publication by Messrs. Chatto and Windus of his latest collection of stories, entitled "The Honour of the Army." These—there are nine—have been edited by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who, in a preface, states that the majority of them were written for a Russian magazine some years ago. "Le Capiteine Burle," which in its English narzation gives the title to the book, is the only story by M. Zola in which a duel is described, a somewhat curious fact. In the days of the Second Empire, the pericd of the twenty volumes of the Rougon Macquart Series, duelling was as popular in France as it is to-day, but M. Zola did not then describe a conflict.

"The course of Education" is the title of a book by Mr. Harold Gorst which will be published in ten days' time by Mr. Grant Richards. The author uses the term education to express the modern conventional and mechanical system of training the youth of this country, whereby every pupil is subjected to a common process regardless of natural bent, and consequently natural development and self-culture are hindered instead of encouraged.

Messrs. Sands will publish Rita's new book, Prince Charming: a fantastic episode in Court dress.—Mr. John Murray is about to publish Crucial Instances, by Miss Edith Wharton.—Messrs. Jarrold will have ready in a few days The King's Ring, by the Swedish novelist Zacharias Topelius; it is translated by Sophie Ohrwall and Herbert Arnold.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is preparing a cheap edition of some of the more successful volumes in the Pseudonym Library. A start will be made next week with. "A Bundle of Life." by Mrs. Craigie.

The first of Mr. John Davidson's Testaments will be published on June 4, and is entitled "The Vivisector." Messrs. Chapman will issue a volume of poems entitled "Passion Flowers," by the Baroness de Bertouch.—Messrs. Methuen are about to publish a revised and cheaper edition of Prof. Stanley Lane Poole's "Life of Sir Harry Parkes."—"Episodes from the Life of Abraham Lincoln" will be published by Messrs. Putnam. It is written by Mr. Noah Brooks.—"Evolution and its Bearing on Religions," is a little book by Mr. A. J. Dadson, which will be published shortly by Messrs. Sonnenschein.—Mrs. Josephine E. Butler has written a memoir of her sister, Madame Harriet Meuricoffre, who died last autumn. The column will include some letters describing her life in Italy during the stirring times of Garibaldi, and in her Swiss home. It will be published immediately by Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son.—A popular edition of "Prince Kropotkin's Fields, Factories, and Workshops" is being published by Messrs Sonnenschein.



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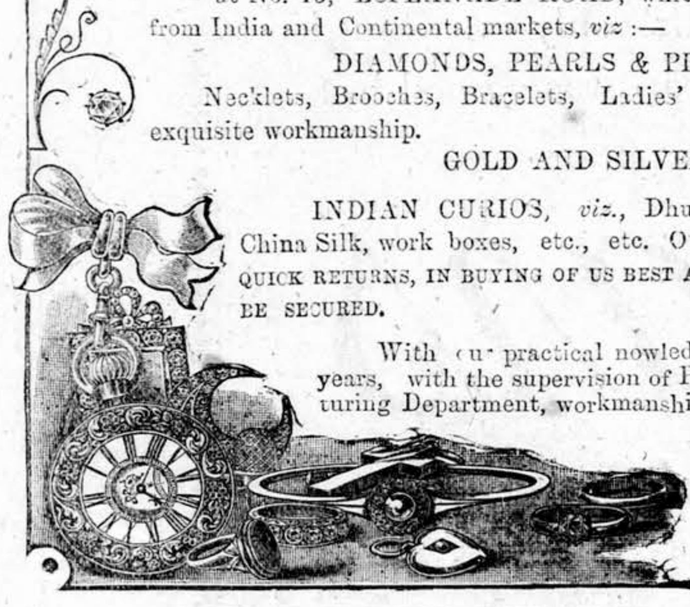

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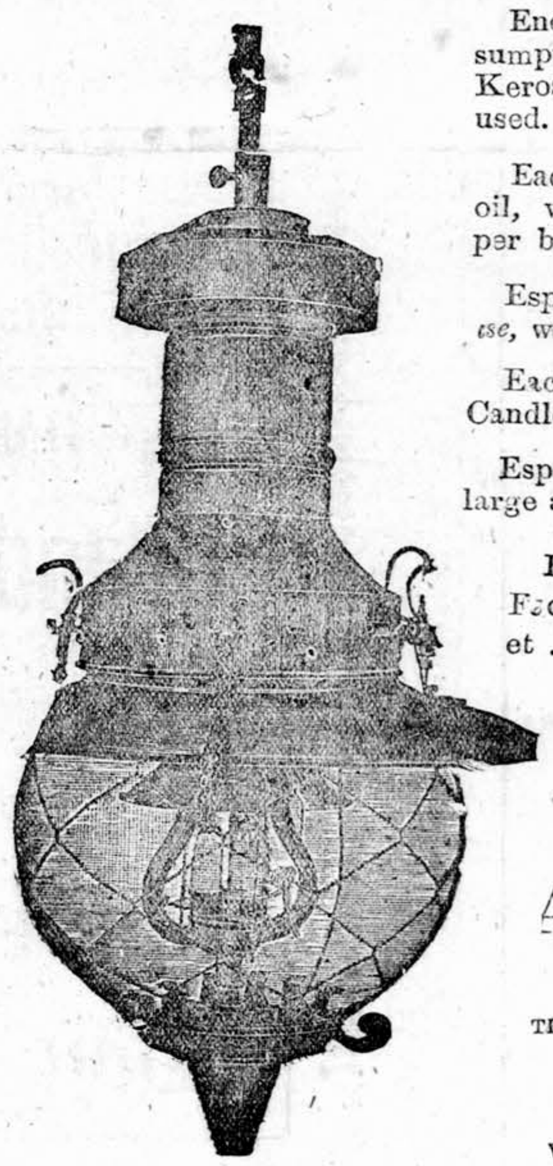

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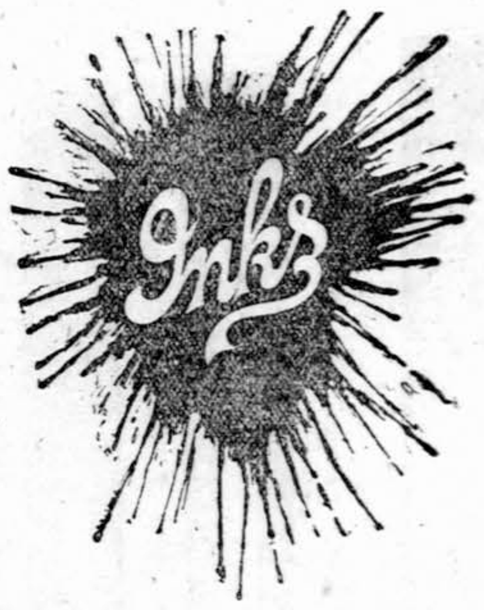

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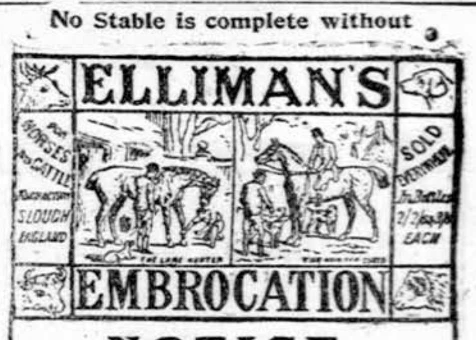
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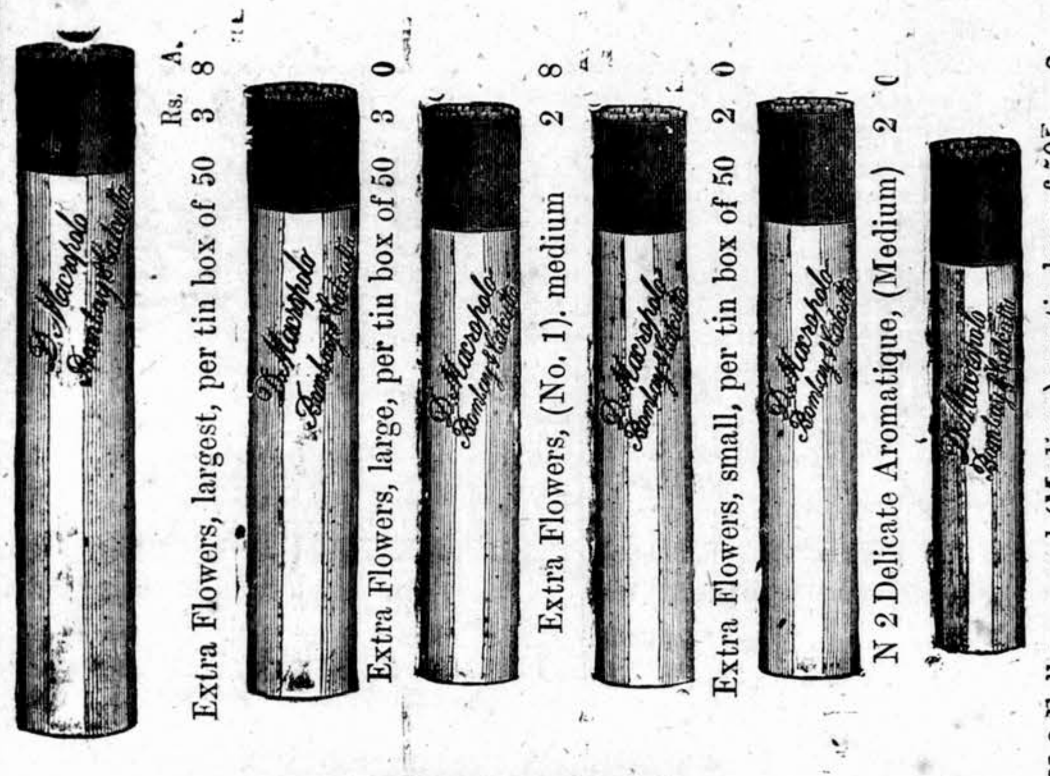

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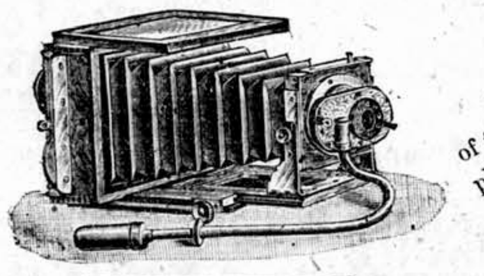

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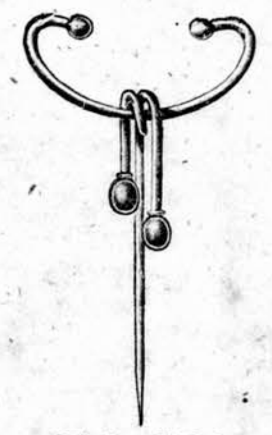

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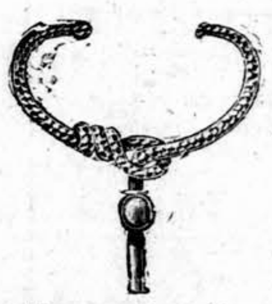

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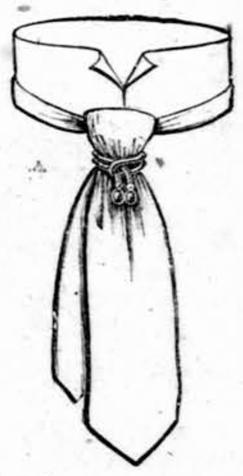

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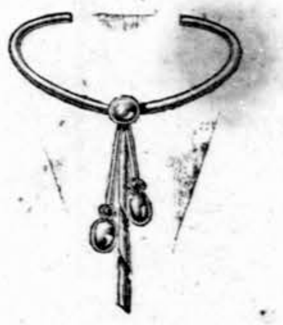

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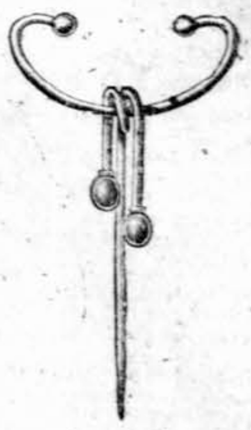

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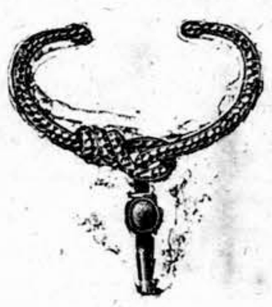

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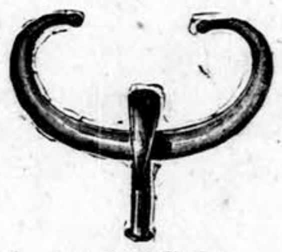

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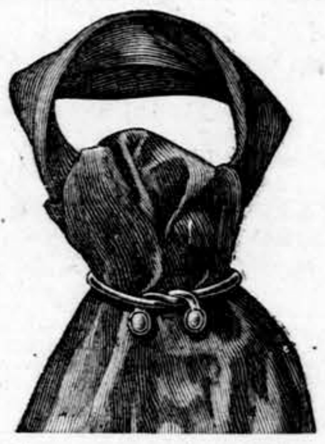

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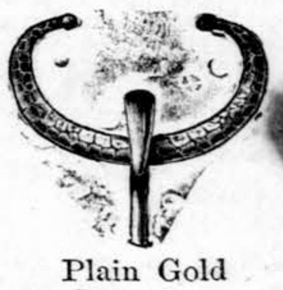

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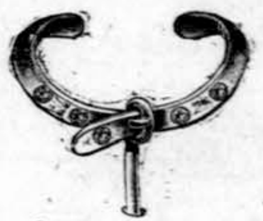

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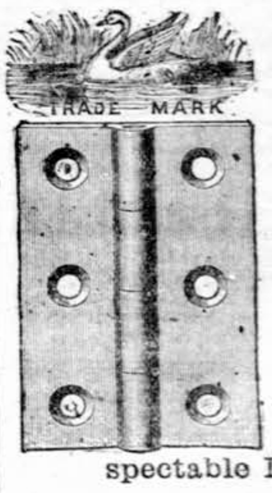

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